THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1867. VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

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Daily (in advance) per annum : : : : $12 00
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To news-dealers, per copy : : : : : 5
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MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW CALENDAR.

A.·. M.·. 5628.

1st Tisri, 30th September, ... 1867.
1st Kheswan, 30th October, ... "
1st Kislea, 29th November, ... "
1st Tebet, 27th December, ... "
1st Shebat, 25th January, ... 1868
1st Adar, 24th February, ... "
1st Nisan, 24th March, ... "
1st Iyar, 23d April, ... "
1st Sivan, 22d May, ... "
1st Tammuz, 21st June, ... "
1st Ab, 20th July, ... "
1st Elul, 19th August, ... "

5th Wednesday, 23th February 1868
Kanuday Thursday, 9th April, ... "
Good Friday, 10th April, ... "
Easter Sunday, 12th April ..... "
Ascension, 21st May, ... "
Pantecost, 31st May ..... "
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. ja15 mhi tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.
1867.

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HAMILTON, No. 290. Meets 3 d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Battis, Sec.

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R. AND S. M.

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CALVAR CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charls W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; M. T. Tomlinson 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSEIS Council of K.—h, 30th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William Y. Circle, 32d, Rec.·.

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decl5w6* A. C. WEATHERALL.

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nov3 tf

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DENTISTS,
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No. 233 Main Street.
CLAY BUILDING.

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Harris & Blair,
DENTISTS
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MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE ST. LOUIS FREEMASON ON THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE.

We are extremely reluctant to reply to anything that the Editor of the St. Louis *Freemason* publishes against the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; for he conducts a controversy with so singular a recklessness of assertion that we are compelled too frequently to oppose to him a simple denial of the truth of what he states; and he is so utterly regardless of his obligations as a Mason of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, as to cause us to pity him.

In a late number of his newspaper he says that we are "really the father of what is now known as the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, both in its Constitutions and Rituals." The *Constitutions* of the Rite, bearing the dates of 1762 and 1787, have been *translated* and published by us, without the change or addition of a single word; and we are in no sense their Author or Father. That is *one* reckless assertion.

Again he says:

"He who has to defend a question which has no foundation or merit, must of necessity abandon the question to its fate and cover his position by a smoky fusilade upon the assailant. Thus it is with Bro. Pike—he has not controverted one single point we have raised, but has devoted nearly the whole of his talent against "Bro. Gouley;" and as "Bro. Gouley" is perfectly indifferent to all personal encounters, he will graciously waive all discussion of personal merits, and devote his brief space to the direct question at issue."

There could not be madea more reckless assertion than that we did not controvert any position of "Bro.·. Gouley's," but assailed him personally. We are sorry to have to say that it is not true, and that it does not even *resemble* the truth. Of the taste and modesty of the vaunts, that he is "perfectly indifferent to all personal encounters," and that "he will graciously waive all discussion of personal merits," we leave Masons to judge. It does not strike us that he is so far superior to other men, so completely the Napoleon of Masonry, that he can, without stirring men to laughter, assume that air of ordly dignity.

The edition question thus sums up his charges against the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite:

1st. That it is not legitimate Masonry.

2d. It is opposed to the principles of Masonry, as understood by the Ancient York Masonry.

3d. It is semi-political in its character.

4th. It is semi-sectarian in its religious dogmas.

5th. In part of Ritual it is Atheistical in its teachings.

6th. It is aggressive in its character, and threatens the integrity of government by the York Rite in Masonry.

7th. Its meddlesome character toward certain political and religious institutions have brought down upon it the condemnation of churches and States, thus bringing disgrace to the good name of "Masonry."

8th. Its constitutions are a fraud as to the time and place in which they were made.

6th. It is founded upon a forgery, as to the name of the party who is alleged to have prepared its constitutions and signed them.

9th. That the so-called Scotch degrees are not Scotch, but are modern French side degrees, and are chiefly intended to undermine and sapp the foundations of legitimate Masonry.

To which, as a preliminary reply we say:

1st. That the Ancient and Accepted Rite *is* legitimate Masonry, as legitimate as any Masonry, and fae more legitimate and more ancient than Royal Arch or Cryptic or Templar Masonry,—all of which were borrowed from it; and that if these modern increments of Masonry suffer in the controversy which the Editor in question with an incredible folly and rashness provokes, to him they must impute their misfortunes.

2d. It is *not* opposed to the principles of Masonry, as understood by the true Ancient York Masonry of Dermott, to the possession of which the American Grand and Subordinate Lodges have no claim.

3d. It does teach and is proud to teach political truth, not being Masonry emasculated.

4th. It is false that it is "semi-sectarian" in its religious dogmas.

5th. It is false that in any part of its Ritual or teachings it is Atheistical. A more baseless and reckless assertion was never made.

6th. It is *not* aggressive in its character, and does *not* threaten the integrity of government by the York Rite in Masonry.

7th. It is proud to have been persecuted by Popes and Despots; and *their* condemnation has not brought disgrace to the good name of Masonry. It does not plume itself on an obsequious submission to political or religious despotism; but *is* the Apostle of Free Conscience, Free Thought and Free Speech.

8th. Its Constitutions *may* not have been made at Berlin in 1787. No one is entitled to say that they *were* not made there and then: nor do we assert any more than that they are *reputed* to have been so made.

9th. No one has the right to say that Frederic II did *not* sign the Constitutions; for no one has any positive knowledge on the subject. Does any one *know*, is there any evidence, historical or traditionary, that Solomon was a Mason, or that Hiram was killed? Is there a single well authenticated Masonic tradition? Is the Charter of Cologne genuine? Are Athelstan's Constitutions so—or the poem found in the Bodleian library? It is but wise to provoke *too much* inquiry.

10th. The Scottish degrees *are* Scottish, and not French. They are Scottish for reasons of which the Editor seems to be profoundly ignorant.

He says, "We recognize *nothing* as Masonry, outside of the York Rite." Even American Blue Masonry is not the *York* Rite. To call it so is a fraud. But by what right does he call the *eleven* degrees of Blue, R. A., Cryptic and Templar Masonry, the "York Rite?" He knows that to call it so is a fraud. It is no Rite at all; and if it were, it was never practiced at York. The Cryptic degrees were side degrees of the Scottish Masonry; the Red Cross was stolen from the 18th and 16th of the Lodge of Perfection; the Royal Arch manufactured out of French Masonry; and the Templar degree was brought from France to England as our Kadosh. All this we shall prove.

It is absolutely false that the Scottish Rite in any Degree "ignores all religions and teaches a bold Atheism." *Every where* it teaches the doctrine that there is a great, good and beneficent God.

What does he mean when he says that Scottish Masonry ignores the *truth* of the Blue degrees? It *does* teach that the legend of the Master's degree is allegorical and symbolic. Does he pretend to believe that it does literally true? If he does, he is beyond the reach of argument. He says that Scottish Masonry ignores the symbolism of the Blue degrees. He is unfortunate in the use of words. It does not ignore the symbolism of these degrees; but it does say that the Initiates of the Blue Lodges do dot understand the meaning of their own symbols: and that is true. He does not himself understand them. He has the Master Mason's word and *does not know it.* He knows nothing of the Scottish Rite, deliberately violates its sacred obligations, and follows the example of Morgan as far as he can do so; and knows as little of that Rite as he knows, in reality, of Blue Masonry itself.

We say that he has violated his solemn obligations. He talks glibly of what is contained in the Rituals of the Degrees, and advises some one to purchase and read them. Does he not know that neither he nor any other *individual*, not an officer commissioned to confer Degrees, can possess them? Does he not know that he has no *right* to speak of what they contain? He pleads that he really does not know what obligations he did take, as he took so many together. What a confession for a Mason to make! He knows that he violates his obligations by stating that this or the other thing is told to candidates in the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Rite; and moreover, he wilfully misrepresents what they *are* told, by tearing a few words from their connection. He says that the Scottish Rite pronounces Grand Lodges nuisances. It is not true. *We* said so, as a Blue Mason, in the columns of the APPEAL. The Scottish Rite never said so. *We* say that they *are* nuisances, in many respects, since they disturb and remove the land-marks, take away the inherent powers of Grand Masters, are continually making new laws, especially in Missouri, and above all, using all the funds of the Order that ought to be devoted to charity and beneficence.

It is absolutely false that the Scottish Rite is "founded on the wild agrarian principles of the French Revolution." It utterly repudiates them. It is absolutely false that it espouses the cause of all revolutionists against governments not founded on radical democracies. On the contrary, *and he knows it*, by the 9th, 10th and 11th degrees, it is utterly opposed to every thing of the kind.

It *is* religious in its teachings. It is not content, like Blue Masonry, to teach that there is a God, and no more, and that the soul of man is immortal and no more. It is the avowed enemy, *not* of a particular Church, but of *all* Spiritual Despotism. The Romish Church has endeavoured to suppress it: but it is new doctrine in the mouth of a Mason, that these attempts were *rightful*.

It is false that it teaches "a plebald and blasphemous philosoph,y." The language, (our own) quoted by him, "nothing but a pinchbeck-Voltairism, galvanized by Jesuitism," which, as applied by him is utterly inappropriate, was used by us in reference to the teachings of a follower of Foulhonze in New Orleans.

It is quite true that in other countries than the United States, the Supreme Councils of the Ancient and Accepted Rite administer the Blue degrees. They have a *right* to do so. They have quite as much right to charter Lodges, as Grand Lodges in this country have. There has been no aggression in the case. The Grand Lodges of the United States are in some respects *sui generis*. In other countries, mere Blue Lodges have become Grand Lodges, as the Lodges Royal York and of the Three Globes in Berlin. The United States do not make Masonic law for all the world. We have all agreed that, in this country, the Grand Lodges shall exclusively govern Blue Masonry; but there is not and never was any such law in any other country;—and this is rather a large world. Moreover, and lest we should be misunderstood, we say that the York Rite is no more real Masonry than the French or Scottish Rite; nor any better: and that if an American Grand Lodge would not granch Scottish or French Rite Masons a charter to work under according to their own Rite, the Supreme Council could rightfully grant the Charter, and ought to do it. It will be time to talk about our "aggressions," when we take any step to interfere with the Grand Lodges. It is enough to say, as we do now distinctly say, that there is not one word of truth in all that the *Freemason* has said in regard to the intentions of the Supreme Councils to interfere with the York Rite or the Grand Lodges. We are, ourself, though Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction, a member of a Lodge chartered by the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, and were one of the Petitioners for a dispensation for that Lodge. All that the *Freemason* contains on that subject is mere bosh and gammon, and much of it a great deal worse than that.

He says: "Again, we received a letter dated October 6th, from a venerable Brother in a venerable city, stating that a meeting had just taken place at the —— House, consisting of the distinguished leaders of the Scotch Rite, both North and South, and that the better manner of ruling Grand Lodges by taking in the Memphis Rite of ninety-five degrees was one of the propositions before them."

We met Ill.·. Bro.·. Drummond, Grand Commander of the Northern Jurisdiction, and some members of the Supreme Council for that Jurisdiction, at the Parker House, in Boston, in October, and not a single word was said in regard to "the better manner of ruling Grand Lodges," or as to "taking in" the Memphis Rite. The whole story is an utter falsehood, how venerable soever the Brother who wrote the letter. There was no such "proposition": and not a word was said about Grand Lodges or the York Rite, or any thing about "taking in" the Rite or Memphis; nor has such a thing ever been thought of.

And we should like to know *what* city is alluded to in *this* paragraph:

"Again, we are advised of the cabals held in another city, in which the Rite is counted when the whole York Rite will be sold out to the Scotch Rite, and it become the sole and ruling power in Masonry."

We do not believe that any thing of the kind has been talked of any where. We *know* that nothing of the sort was ever talked of in the Southern jurisdiction. Of the powers of Supreme Councils and the duties of Grand Lodges, we, individually, spoke frankly to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana more than ten years ago: but we spoke for ourself alone. There is not, in the whole Southern jurisdiction, the least trouble between the Supreme Council and any Grand Lodge; and the only trouble between us and the Templar organization is in Missouri, got up entirely by the Grand Commander himself. He deserves for it the severest condemnation of the whole Order; and the unknightly and unmasonic mode in which he conducts the controversy is worthy of the controversy itself.

The Scottish Rite, he says, "is but an infant as a Rite." It has been worked as such for sixty-six years, at least; and the Rite of Perfection, in twenty-five of its degrees, was worked more than a hundred years ago. How old *his* "Rites" are, we will show in due time. Of course we do not deny that we have changed the work. We suppose that the Supreme Council, or even we ourself, had as much right to do that as Webb had to make degrees, change the whole Templar work, and manufacture Masonry generally.

He says that I.·. U.·. Bro.·. Charles Scott told Bro. Mitchell, Past Grand Master of Missouri, that after studying the Scotch Rite, he could tell nothing about it—that one part of it pointed thus, ☞ and another part thus, ☜ and another part thus, ☝ and another part thus, ☟

Of course we shall not say that Ill.·. Bro.·. Scott did *not* say so; but we *shall* say that we do not believe it; for he was a devoted Mason of the Scottish Rite, and there are many witnesses here who can prove how high his appreciation of it was. He was not given to saying one thing to-day and another to-morrow.

We have not endeavoured "to raise in antagonism" the Ill.·. Brother, who have been unconscious of the many objections which the *Freemason* has discovered, to the Scottish Rite. We only said that it was singular that Mackey, French, Rockwell, Palmer and many others had not seen these objections, and that it was reserved for George Frank Gouley to discover them.

He does well to commend Dr. Folger's Masonic "History." It is just the kind of work that we should suppose he would value. He had better also commend Masons to the perusal of Robison, the Abbe Barruel, Col. Stone and other anti-Masonic writers, equally veracious and reliable.

When the Freemason says that we say that the Ritual of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite is "the same all over the world," it makes us say what we never said, and what its editor *knows* we never said. We are not a fool, to make such a statement, which a thousand men could contradict.

When he says that we *regret* that the three symbolic degrees are not under the control of the Scottish Rite, he says that which the has no warrant or right or reason to say. We have *never* either expressed or felt any such regret, and have no desire to bring about anything of the kind, nor any idea that it will ever take place. We have no design to reassert any authority over the Blue Degrees, and no one has either right or reason to say so.

Nor are we "the enemy of the York Rite." We do not see or know or acknowledge that it is any more excellent, in any respect, than the Scottish or French Rite, or the Rite of Schroder of Hamburg: and we rejoice to see it and every other Rite of Freemasonry flourish.

Whether the Grand Constitutions were really made in 1787, under the authority of Frederick the Great, we neither know nor care. All that the *Freemason* says on that point was long ago said by Le Blanc Morceunasy, and repeated by Fouthouze, and we long ago replied to these Brethren in full. Whenever and wherever made, they are the law of the Rite, accepted as such in 1801, and which all who ever took the degrees of the Rite have sworn to recognize and obey as its supreme law. To prove that Frederick mentioned them by his authority would not make them any more binding. The laws of Numa were not dictated by Egeria, nor those of Minos by Jupiter; but they were none the less binding on those who swore to obey them, as *the editor of the Freemason has sworn to obey the Grand Constitutions.* How he keeps his oath, he can answer for himself. His reference to pages 389 and 435, of the Ritual of the degrees 19 to 30, to read which he *must* have taken and did take obligations of a Kadosh, is his sufficient condemnation: and he could as rightfully violate his obligation as a Master Mason or a Templar as those which he took as a Kadosh. The sanctity of these obligations *in no degree depends* on the authenticity of the Constitutions. He cannot lay that flattering unction to his soul, when he is charged as a forsworn, false and disloyal Knight.

We did *not* give the names of the present members of the Supreme Council of Scotland, "to deny" that the degree of the A.·. & A.·. Rite were not Scotch and had been expelled from Scotland. To allege this is, in the Editor's own words, "the merest nonsense, not to call it by a harsher name." When he applied this phrase to our denial of his allegations as to the intentions of the Chiefs of the Scottish Rite, he meant "mildly" to say, without saying it directly, that we stated a deliberate falsehood. He is to be pitied. We again distinctly deny his allegations, in that regard; and we add that he never had any, even the least reason, for making them.

The most eminent Masons in the world, in all countries, have received and valued the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Rite; and it is a little too late for the Editor of the *Freemason*, like a second Peter the Hermit, to preach a crusade against them. Undoubtedly their teachings are not perfect; but it is not demanded that the Initiate shall receive them as infallible. They tell him all the time that it is for him to extract the truth for himself. They repeat the teachings of all the ages; but they impose no fetters on the conscience. If any one sees any specially profound philosophy, or even any specially excellent morality in the liturgy and ceremonial of the Blue Degrees, we congratulate him on the sharpness of his optics. There have been huge commentaries erected on the text of those degrees; but the text itself contains very little. Any one can judge of that, *as the whole of its teachings is contained in the published Monitors.* Will the Editor of the *Freemason* dare to deny this? He knows in his heart that our judgment of those degrees is true and just.

The *Free Mason* is a public journal, and we reply to it as such. Its Editor admits that he has received the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and taken their obligations. He says, in the same number which contains the article to which we have been replying:

"Certain Masons (so-called) evince their enmity to the York Rite of Masonry by republishing all the tirades written by others against it, and in favor of a Rite that would break down the legitimate system of Masonry. These reprints they circulate throughout the country, but do not invest one cent toward disseminating true light. We will inform certain parties in St. Joseph that we have about a thousand pages of printed matter, published during the anti-Masonic crusade of 1828 to 1832 by renegades, and we will loan them these if they think they will arrive at the purpose of Bro. Pike sooner than the course now pursued."

In his abuse of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, the writer of that paragraph has taken the publications of which he speaks, as his models. What Morgan and Allyn then did, he is doing now, in regard to another branch of Masonry. Few men will envy him the glory he is likely to achieve. A little while ago he had no objection to the A.·. & A.·. Rite, and all would have been harmonious, if we would but have agreed that none but Royal Arch Masons should receive the Degree of Perfection, and none but Templars the Degree of Rose Croix. That conceded, the *Freemason* would have been discreetly silent. All men can judge for themselves as to the purity of the motives that actuate him now. He is led astray by his passion, and is earning a notoriety that few will envy him.

We well understand that there are many who encourage and sustain him. For this we the more regret a controversy which we did not provoke. But we can assure him and all others, that in this controversy "there will be blows to take, as well as blows to give," and that they had better see to the points of their armour. Since they have provoked the contest, we shall not be the first to cry 'enough!' and we shall not, in exposing the impudent pretensions of rival and censorious Rite, reveal any secrets, or violate any obligation; for we shall quote altogether from Masonic works; and we shall assuredly cause the *Freemason* to regret its course.

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C. P. Norris, W. A. Gwyn,
L. Howes, G. W. McGee,
F. R. Wills, C. C. Spencer,
G. W. Fraser, N. S. Forrest,
Jacob Weller, S. H. De Bevoise.
Frank White,

At a subsequent meeting of the Directory, the following officers were unanimously elected:

President ..... G. W. McGEE
Vice Presidents ..... R. C. BRINKLEY and SAM TATE.
Secretary ..... BEN MAY.
Treasurer ..... F. S. DAVIS. nov26

UNITED STATES
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Surplus Assets, - - - $105,892 58

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(Elected July, 1867):

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John W. Randolph, Franklin Rouse,
Wm. H. Cathcart, Richard Fonder,
Geo. A. Coleman, D. T. Morton,
Thos. Booz, Jas. G. Ramsay,
Jas. T. Randolph, Robert Ashcroft,
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OF MEMPHIS,
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jy10 tf

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Assets $3,765,503 40

Security Insurance Company OF NEW YORK,
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Real Estate	348,981 02
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Bank Stock	1,206,400 00
United States, State and City Stock, and other public securities	1,984,388 80
Less liabilities, claims not due and unadjusted	$4,656,938 27 377,668 46
Net assets	$4,273,269 81

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SATURDAY, : : : : DECEMBER 28, 1867

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HARRY BEEM, LOCAL EDITOR.
T. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.
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PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

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STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

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NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER is JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the Name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

FOR MAYOR,

MAJOR A. T. LACEY.

POWER VS. THE PRESS.

[CONCLUDED.]

The Constitution of Tennessee declares:

"That no free man shall be put to answer any criminal charge, but by presentment, indictment or impeachment."

"That the printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legislature, *or of any branch or officer of Government*; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print, on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty."

Moreover, it explains *how* persons are so to be responsible, by immediately declaring:

"That, in *prosecutions* for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, *the truth thereof may be given in evidence*; and in all *inducements* for libels, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the Court, as in other criminal cases."

The Code of Tennessee, (Article 4106), has defined the offences that are to be deemed contempts, and has positively commanded that the power of the Courts to punish for Contempts of Court shall not be construed to extend to any cases whatever, except those which it enumerates. These are six in number. The 1st is "The wilful misbehaviour of any person *in the presence of the Court*, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice."

The 3d, 4th, and 5th, do not include the case of publications.

The 3d is the wilful disobedience, by any person, of any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree or command of the Court.

And the 6th is "any other act or omission, declared a contempt by law."

By what law? Certainly not by the "law of the Court" of the English Chancery: nor the law made by Judges; nor the common law; but the positive statute law of the State of Tennessee.

But the opinion of Judge HUNTER, as pronounced on Tuesday, is, that this 6th paragraph adopts the whole common law as to contempts, as that is enunciated by the English Courts.

If this were a sound construtions, we have already shown that by the common law, as expounded by the Courts in the four reigns of ELIZABETH, JAMES I, and the First and Second CHARLES, words defamatory of a Magistrate, spoken or published not in the presence of the Court could not be punished as contempts. This is too certain for any man to doubt it; for there is no conflict among the decisions of the Courts in those reigns, upon this point. We certainly need not argue that an act or omission is not "declared a contempt by law," when it was not so at common law, is not made so by statute, and is only decided to be so by a Court.

It only needs that we should read the first and last lines of Article 4106 together, *according to Judge Hunter's construction of the latter*, to demonstrate that he entirely mistakes the meaning of the 6th paragraph. According to his construction, they read thus: "The power of Courts to punish for contempts shall not be construed to extend to any cases whatever except those in this article enumerated. They shall have power to punish as a contempt any act or omission not specially declared to be such by any English or American Statute, but which may have been such by the Common law, or which has been decided to be such by the English and American Courts." What transparent absurdity was it, then, to pretend to enumerate and define any cases whatever, and then to give to every Court in Tennessee all the vague and dangerous powers ever claimed by the Lords Chancellors and Judges of England!

The original publication in the *Avalanche* was not in respect to any matter still depending in the Criminal Court, with respect to the merits of which the public might be prejudiced by that publication: and for nothing that that journal has published concerning WILLIAM HUNTER, can its Editors be punished as for a contempt of the Court. The *Court* cannot thus avenge the injuries which the *man* himself should resent. The law has not invested him with the power to fine and imprison, for such uses.

Where the liberty of the citizen is involved, statutes are to be construed strictly. *Case of Pierce*, 4 *Shepley* 255. *Andrews v. The United States*, 2 *Story* 202.

In the case of a statute which is a part of the legal arrangements for carrying on the Government and providing for the administration of justice among the citizens of the State, and remedial in its character, the rule *is*, that if the words are not explicit, the sense is to be gathered from the occasion and necessity of the law, the defect in the former law, and the designed remedy. It is to be so construed as most effectually to meet the beneficial end in view, and to prevent a failure of the remedy. It is to be construed liberally, in contradistinction from a merely verbal construction,---largely and beneficially,---so as to suppress the mischief and advance the remedy. *Weed v. Tucker*, 5 *Smith* (19 *New York Rep.*) 422.

In 1831, the Legislature of Tennessee, in consequence of the decision in *Martin ex parte*, 5 *Yerg.* 456, enacted a law limiting the powers of the Courts in punishing for contempts to three classes of cases: 1st. wilful misbehaviour in the *presence* of the Court, or so *near* it as to obstruct the administration of justice: 2d. Wilful misbehaviour of officers of the Court: and 3d. Disobedience or resistance by any person to any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree or command of the Court. The purpose and intention of the Legislature was unmistakeable. It was to repudiate the decisions of the English Court of Chancery on the subject of contempt by publications, to return to the original Common Law on the subject, to limit the powers of the Courts, and to protect the liberty of the press. And there is no warrant for imagining that this purpose and intention was abandoned, and one wholly contrary acted on, by the 6th paragraph of article 4106 of the Code.

In construing statutes, penal, as well as others, an interpretation must never be adopted that will defeat its own purpose, if it will admit of any other reasonable construction. *The Emily and the Caroline*, 9 *Wheat*, 331. The intention of the makers must govern, although such construction may seem contrary to the letter of the statute. *Jackson v. Collins*, 3 *Cowen* 89. And in construing any statute, the Court must consider its policy, and give it such an interpretation as may appear best calculated to advance its object by effectuating the design of the Legislature. *Allen v. Parish*, 3 *Hammond* 198.

There are elementary principles, and so also is this, the greatest principle of all, that where a statute is *capable* of two constructions, that construction which operates in favour of life or liberty is to be adopted. *Comm. v. Morris*, 17 *Mass.* 359 and *Comm. v. Kenistor*, 5 *Pick.* 420.

Judge HUNTER cannot find, we think, one single decision made by any Court in England or the United States, that the words "declared by *law*" mean anything else or more than "declared by *statute*." Generally, in phrases tantamount to this, the words "may be" or "shall be" are used; and every one understands what is meant by the phrase "may be established by law," or "shall be prescribed by law." In the clause in question, the word "*declared*" fixes the meaning. You cannot say of a Lord Chancellor's *decision*, that the principle which he announces is "declared by law." It is quite too evident to be denied that the Legislature meant only to say, that in addition to the instances of contempt enumerated by them, those only should be such, as subsequent Legislatures might by law define. And it is, perhaps, the most striking argument that can be used against the propriety of investing a Judge with the power to pronounce that by which he is personally aggrieved to be a contempt of the Court, that his own interest and feelings could so blind a Magistrate as to cause him to think that the utterly unwarrantable construction which Judge HUNTER puts on the 6th paragraph, was true; for there is not a respectable lawyer in the United States, who, his judgment not being perverted by his fee, would give it the same construction. We do not exaggerate the force or the danger of such influences. We have seen Judges of Courts of Appeal led into the gravest errors and even absurdities, by the irresistible inclination that controlled them, to reverse and overrule decisions made against them when they were at the bar. We all know that a lawyer, enthusiastic in his cause, is deaf and impervious to logic. How *can* a Judge be just to the man who libels him? How can he fail to find a warrant, by a forced and false construction of the law, for exercising the power of punishing? And the most terrible fact of all is, that the temptation to decide wrongly is only so much the stronger if the publication is true.

Suppose it was declared by a statute of the State that certain offences only should be capital; and that after enumerating half a score, the legislator should have added, "and any other offence declared by law to be capital," would any lawyer doubt as to the meaning of the provision? Would that make every offence capital in Tennessee that was so in the reigns of the Plantagenets and Tudors,---the crime of forgery, for example? If Judge HUNTER were to hold so, and hang a man for forgery, because the words "shall be" or "may be" being omitted, the phrase restored the whole common law as to offences capital, he would be guilty of murder.

And if he punishes any act at all as a contempt, under the 6th Paragraph, which the Legislature has not, since the Code became in force, declared to be a contempt, he will exercise an unlawful power, and ought to be impeached for a high misdemeanor.

The Supreme Court of Arkansas, in *The State vs. Morrill*, 16 *Ark.* 384, palpably erred in holding that the Court could punish as for a contempt a publication imputing bribery to the Court, in deciding a case disposed of before the publication. When the publication was made, there was no case pending in the Court, to which it referred; and that is indispensable to make even libellous imputations on the judges a contempt. The Court gravely erred, moreover, in holding that the power of the Court to punish for contempts could not be limited by the Legislature. That idea can find no countenance any where. It is quite certain that the Legislature could deny to the Courts powers which they could only claim by virtue of English decisions made subsequent to the 4th year of James the First, up to which time only the common law has been adopted in Arkansas. The Court truly said, "Any citizen has a right to comment upon the proceedings and decisions of this Court, to discuss their correctness, and the fitness or unfitness of the Judges for their stations, and the fidelity with which they perform the important trusts reposed in them." And it also truly said, "he has no right to attempt by libellous publications to degrade the Tribunal. Such publications are an abuse of the liberty of the press, for which he is responsible." But when the libel does not relate to a cause depending in the Court, and because it can only reach the libeller through the cause, which is no longer before them, however guilty he may be, he can only be punished by indictment, when he will have the right to justify by proving the truth of the charge. If the case were still depending, it would be a contempt.

The Constitution of Tennessee, as we have seen, provides that in prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of public officers, the truth of the charges may be given in evidence. The words used are entirely without limitation. This may be done in *all* prosecutions, and as well where the charges are made against the Courts and Judges as where they are made against other officers. The proceedings taken to punish a man for a criminal contempt are a prosecution. The Constitution did not mean that the party accused should lose his right to give the truth of the charges in evidence if the person libelled should see fit to become the judge in his own case. That would be to exclude the evidence of the truth of the charges, precisely where it most of all, ought to be admitted. The Constitution intended to establish the principle, so long contended against by English Judges, that it is not a criminal offence or a libel to publish the truth. The man who does that cannot be entitled to an acquittal at the hands of a jury, and yet be justly punished by the party whom he has offended, when that party is a Judge. That would be equally absurd and unjust.

If the truth of the charges made in the *Avalanche* against Judge WILLIAM HUNTER, either as Magistrate or man, is to be enquired into, is he himself to decide and adjudge whether these charges are true or false? If they are true, the *Avalanche* can justify by proving their truth; and it had a *right* to make them. There was no suit pending in the Court which could be prejudiced, and in which the course of justice could be obstructed by its publications. It has impeached the Judge, as unworthy to hold the office whose powers he exercises. It is the case of Judge HUNTER against GALLOWAY and others, only, that is on trial; and no man's rights are jeopardized by the publications which the Judge regards as contempts.

If he has been unjustly assailed, the press of the country is open to him. It will never refuse him the right of self-justification. If he has been libelled, the Courts of justice are open to him, and both the civil and criminal process of the State are at his service. He can submit the matter to a jury of his countrymen; and if this is sufficient protection for the fame and reputation of all other men, it is sufficient for his. Even if he has the power to punish as for a contempt, it is not wise to exercise it: because men naturally doubt the possibility of impartial judgment in such a case, and few will think it a worthy use of his judicial functions. Let him be in fact ever so calm and impartial, it will nevertheless seem to be rather a persecution than the administration of justice. Force is the feeblest reply that power can make to defamation, and to punish the accuser is in no degree to repel the charge. What is said cannot be unsaid to any profit, under duress. It is too late to seek to silence the press when it has spoken; and to punish the satirist has always been to sharpen the edge of the satire, and intensify the effect of the invective.

"Let every man," said Lord DIGBY, speaking to those who were about to judge, convict and attaint the Earl of STAFFORD, "wipe his heart as he does his eyes, when he would judge of a nice and subtle object. The eye, if it be pretinctured with any colour, is vitiated in its discerning. *Let us take heed of a blood-shotten eye in judgment.* Let every man purge his heart clear of all passions." There are no greater "corruptives of judgment" than the natural vehemence of the Judge against the accused, by whom he thinks he has been wronged and evil entreated.

We can say nothing new upon the liberty of the press. Often too licentious and too ready to assail the motives of men, it yields with too much facility to that natural inclination which causes those who possess power to take pleasure in exercising it. But, nevertheless, it is the air which Freedom breathes, and without which it must soon languish and die. It is useless for any department to attempt to fetter it, in this country, where free speech is the birth-right of freemen. As well attempt to chain up the winds. What has GEN. ORD effected by imprisoning MCCARDLE? Nothing, except to invite renewed attacks upon himself, and make the name of his antagonist dearer to the people of his State. Is the *Avalanche* silenced? Will it suffer in the public estimation? Will it speaks more defiantly than ever; and the vain attempt to silence it only win for it more readers. Its cause is the cause of the press everywhere. If the Judge who has engaged in the fruitless struggle even possesses the power he claims, it is one odious and hateful to freemen. In our deliberate judgment he has not the power, and the fining and imprisonment of the editors of the *Avalanche* will be unlawful. This, we believe, will be the judgment of most men whose opinions are of any value, and the universal judgment of the press, itself the maker of opinion.

A RETORT COURTEOUS.

The Congress of the United States has seemed for some time to imagine that the President had no power of reprisal, and that its members could insult him at their pleasure, without a danger of a blow in return.

At last it *has* the blow, in the message that we append. Contemptuous and sarcastic, under the mask of courtesy and patriotic ardour, it is such a blow as no Congress ever before received. It is the epitaph of Radicalism and Reconstruction, written in advance of their departure. We doubt whether, by this time, any member of the House is inclined to "laugh derisively" at it, and do not wonder that some of the Senatorial snobs proposed not to order it to be printed.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

An official copy of the order issued by Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, Commander of the Fifth Military District, dated headquarters in New Orleans, La., on the 20th day of November, has reached me through the regular channels of the War Department, and I herewith communicate it to Congress, for such action as may seem to be proper, in view of all the circumstances.

It will be perceived that General Hancock announces that he will make the law the rule of his conduct; that he will uphold the courts and other civil authorities in the performance of their proper duties; and that he will use his military power only to preserve the peace and enforce the law. He declares very explicitly that the sacred right of the trial by jury, and the privilege of the right of *habeas corpus* shall not be crushed out or trodden under foot. He goes further, and in one comprehensive sentence, asserts that the principles of American liberty are still the inheritance of this people, and ever should be.

When a great soldier, with unrestricted power in his hands to oppress his fellowmen, voluntarily foregoes the chance of gratifying his selfish ambition, and devotes himself to the duty of building up the liberties and strengthening the laws of his country, he presents an example of the highest public virtue that human nature is capable of practising. The strongest claim of Washington to be "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," is founded on the great fact, that in all his illustrious career he scrupulously abstained from trampling on the legal and constitutional rights of his fellow-citizens. When he surrendered his commission to Congress, the President of that body spoke his highest praise in saying, that he had "always regarded the rights of the civil authorities through all dangers and disasters." Whenever power above the law courted his acceptance, he calmly put the temptation aside. By such magnanimous acts of forbearance he won the universal admiration of mankind, and left a name which has no rival in the history of the world.

I am far from saying that Gen. Hancock is the only officer of the American army who is influenced by the example of Washington. Doubtless, thousands of them are faithfully devoted to the principles for which the men of the Revolution laid down their lives. But the distinguished honor belongs to him of being the first officer in high command south of the Potomac since the close of the civil war, who has given utterance to these noble sentiments in the form of a military order.

I respectfully suggest to Congress that some public recognition of Gen. Hancock's patriotic conduct is due, if not to him, to the friends of law and justice throughout the country. Of such an act as his, at such a time, it is but fit that the dignity should be vindicated and the virtue proclaimed, so that its value as an example may not be lost to the nation.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18, 1867.

Negro Insurrection Imminent.

From the Corinth (Miss.) News, Dec. 21.

Apprehensions of a violent outbreak among the negroes have existed for some days at Okolona and also at Verona. The late proclamation of Gov. Humphreys he greatly incensed the negroes, whose hopes of being snugly installed at an early hour in the comfortable houses and property of the white people were so sanguine that they do not feel inclined to give them up at the command of the Governor, reinforced by Gen. Ord. Failing to secure the prize in a peaceful way, they propose now to help themselves by force, and to this end have armed themselves and are banding together, though no open hostilities have occurred yet, so far as our information goes. The Mayors of the towns above named made application in person to the military commander here for protection, but that officer, not feeling authorized to send troops so far, referred the gentlemen to Gen. Ord, whose action in the premises we have not learned.

There was much excitement among the citizens of those places and the country adjacent, and apprehensions were prevalent that Okolona would be burned by the infuriated mob.

---An exchange says, love at "first sight" is a fiction. People who think they fall into it merely fall out of their senses. Growth is the law of everything good.

---Last week a Massachusetts Yankee advertised his house for sale for a mere song for the purpose of getting a road broken through the snow. The ruse was successful.

---M. Prussak, a Russian physician and naturalist, has apparently proved by injection of salt into the blood vessel of animals that the popular notion that scurvy is caused by an undue proportion of salt in the blood, is entirely correct.

---One hundred and fifty-four deaths from all causes were reported last week by the New Orleans Board of Health.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, December 27.---The Convention adjourned at 2 o'clock, p.m., until 5 p. m., and is still in session, with the reports from the Committee to draft a Constitution, still up for discussion.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, December 27.---The river is rising with eight feet six inches in the canal by the mark.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 27.---The President has recognized Geo. Roster as Consul General of Hayti, at Washington.

FROM SANDUSKY, OHIO.

SANDUSKY, OHIO, December 27.---The *Register* to-morrow will contain a letter from Gen. Custer, making a strong defense against the charges on which he was court-martialed and sentenced to a suspension of command. He complains of the composition of the courtmartial which tried him, that it had four officers of inferior rank, and among them a Commissary who had been censured by him for corruption in issuing rations, etc. Gen. Custer says he was never absent without leave, and would act similarly with deserters under like circumstances.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 27.---A New Orleans special says, two serious breaks have occurred in the levee, one just below Plaquemine and the other below Bayou Manchac, which are threatening to overflow the lands and submerge the country to Lake Ponchatrain and the Jackson Railroad. A force has been placed upon the latter break to repair the damage and prevent further destruction of property. Gen. Hancock has telegraphed for authority to place negroes at work upon the levees generally and issue to them rations. Accounts from other parishes state that the negroes' depredations continue, and that a large military force will be needed to prevent a rising of the negroes. The military vehemence of the Judge against the accused, by whom he thinks he has been wronged and evil entreated.

We can say nothing new upon the liberty of the press. Often too licentious and too ready to assail the motives of men, it yields with too much facility to that natural inclination which causes those who possess power to take pleasure in exercising it. But, nevertheless, it is the air which Freedom breathes, and without which it must soon languish and die. It is useless for any department to attempt to fetter it, in this country, where free speech is the birth-right of freemen. As well attempt to chain up the winds. What has GEN. ORD effected by imprisoning MCCARDLE? Nothing, except to invite renewed attacks upon himself, and make the name of his antagonist dearer to the people of his State. Is the *Avalanche* silenced? Will it suffer in the public estimation? Will it speaks more defiantly than ever; and the vain attempt to silence it only win for it more readers. Its cause is the cause of the press everywhere. If the Judge who has engaged in the fruitless struggle even possesses the power he claims, it is one odious and hateful to freemen. In our deliberate judgment he has not the power, and the fining and imprisonment of the editors of the *Avalanche* will be unlawful. This, we believe, will be the judgment of most men whose opinions are of any value, and the universal judgment of the press, itself the maker of opinion.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, December 27.---Another of those fiendish outrages which has characterized the operations of the Fenians, has been perpetrated at Dublin. Telegrams from there were received to day, giving the following particulars: An unusually large number of letters have recently been received at the Postoffice there, directed to prominent officers. Each one of these letters was loaded with explosive materials, designed to kill the person addressed. Several of them exploded before their real nature was discovered, but up to this time no person has been killed. A policeman who received one of these letters was terribly mangled by the explosion. It is not known how many of these missives are in circulation and sentences to a suspension of command. He complains of the composition of the courtmartial which tried him, that it had four officers of inferior rank, and among them a Commissary who had been censured by him for corruption in issuing rations, etc. Gen. Custer says he was never absent without leave, and would act similarly with deserters under like circumstances.

---Brandy, forty-two years old, is made in New York from Jamaica rum.

---The pile bridge across the Missouri at Omaha, will probably be finished by the end of this week, giving an all rail connection from Chicago to Cheyenne, without change of cars.

---The Manhattan Club, of New York city, have invited Hon. A. H. Stephens to address its members, on his arrival in that city.

---Dana, the new Phœbus who mounts the chariot of the New York *Sun*, begins by discharging all the present employees.

---A reverend colored preacher and Radical orator in Texas has had the misfortune to incur a fine for "using vulgar and indiscreet language."

---A Cleveland thief recently stole a satchel from a traveler, which, on being opened, was found to contain manuscript sermons. The disgust was mutual.

---Madam Demorest's three hundred employees gave a paper masquerade Tuesday night in New York. Antique costumes were illustrated.

---It is said that Gen. Dix will be defeated for President of the Union Pacific Railroad.

---Recently a California miner, who has barely realized a living for eleven years, dug out $16,000 in three days' work.

---Brigham Young is making telegraph operators out of the surplus wives of Utah.

---The impending changes in the Italian Cabinet create great uneasiness on the Paris Bourse, in consequence of the anticipated hostility of the new Ministry to France. The King's action, however, in refusing to accept the resignation of his Prime Minister, Ratazzi, has had a tranquilizing influence.

---A rich vein of gold-bearing quartz is said to have been discovered in a coal shaft at West Middlesex, Western Pennsylvania, capable of yielding four thousand dollars to the ton.

---A movement is said to be on foot among the Southern Radicals to get up another national convention. The new movement is represented as being in the interest of Chase.

---The Assistant Commissioner for Louisiana reports to the Freedmen's Bureau that the number of laborers of all classes, male and female, is stated to be 294,000, and the aged and helpless, of both sexes, 196,000 in the State.

---The iron railroad bridge over the Cuyahoga, at Cleveland, is completed. The total length is 308 feet, the span of the river being 131½ feet. It contains over 200 tons of iron and cost about $80,000.

---Gen. McCook, who has just arrived in Washington from the Sandwich Islands, thinks that King Kawenahama will be dethroned, and the country annexed to the United States.

---Haytien correspondence of December 4th, says Salnave had made a general and indiscriminate conscription upon the streets, and sailed from Gonaives for Prince for Cape Haytien. The Government was placed, temporarily, in charge of Gen. Ulysso, a black man, who ruled with most despotic hand.

---A Washington dispatch says the delay in ratifying the treaty, and appropriating money for the purchase of St. Thomas, has had a dubious effect on the Danish Commissioners, recently at Washington. One of them has returned to St. Thomas, ostensibly to attend to the vote of the people on the question of annexation, and another is going to Europe for some purpose unknown.

THE NEWS.

---So active is Vesuvius, modern Neapolitans are beginning to apprehend the fate of Pompeiians.

---The Express war has ended by a consolidation of all the companies.

---Armed negroes in North Carolina are committing outrages on the whites.

MARRIED.

NAPIER---MOREHEAD.---On the 26th of December, by Rev. W. A. Scarlett, at the residence of the bride's father, near Memphis, Mr. WM. NAPIER, of Alabama, and Miss MATTIE P. MOREHEAD, of Louisa.

WASHINGTON---RAMSEY.---On Tuesday, the 24th inst., at the Church of the Good Samaritan, by Rev. J. T. Wynix, Rector, GEORGE WASHINGTON and Miss JENNIE T. RAMSAY, daughter of Dr. Frank A. Ramsey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT'S

MASONIC NOTICE.---A meeting of the officers and members of the Lodges of the city will be held at the Hall of South Memphis Lodge Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of completing the organization of a Relief Lodge. Members in good standing are invited to attend.

dec28 2t JOHN AINSLIE, Chairman of Committee.

Howard Association.

THE active and honorary members of the Howard Association are requested to meet at the new Court Room at northeast corner of Main and Second streets, on Sunday evening at 3 o'clock, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. Every member is expected to be present.

dec28 2t R. W. AINSLIE, President.

FOR RENT.---A fine Brick RESIDENCE, No. 319 Adams street, thoroughly repaired and ready for occupancy. Apply to JAS. J. AMONETT, at 407 Adams street, or to PROVINE & NELSON, 405½ Second street.

dec28 1w

HAVING received the nomination for Alderman of the Sixth Ward, at the Conservative Convention, I most respectfully ask the support of the voters of said Ward.

dec28 1t R. GRINDROD.

Pork! Pork!

THOSE hungry Natives will remember the Pork Sale this morning at 11 o'clock, at the ARCADE, No. 360 second street. 3:0 pounds.

dec28 1t

AFTER THE 1st of JANUARY,

WE WILL SELL

FOR CASH ONLY

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN.

dec28 1w

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee---ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 26th day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Geo. E. Yeatman, of Nashville, in the county of Davidson, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at office No. 450 Main street, in Waldran Block, Memphis, Tenn., before Thomas J. Latham, Esq., Register, on the 21st day of January, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 28th day of December, A. D., 1867. J. M. TOMENY,

U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Western District of Tennessee.

By J. B. BINGHAM,

Deputy U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

dec28 2t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee---ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 26th day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Thomas Jones, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

I. T. CARTWRIGHT is a candidate for Alderman of the Fourth Ward at the ensuing municipal election. dec27 te

CITIZENS OF THE FIFTH WARD: Having received the nomination of the Democratic Conservative Convention of the Fifth Ward, I most respectfully ask the support of the citizens of the Ward who claim to belong to the white man's party.
dec21 te MARTIN COHEN.

EDITORS APPEAL: Among the several candidates named for the office of Mayor at our next municipal election, we consider as the most suitable our fellow-citizen, JOHN O'CONNER. Please announce him as our choice, and oblige A MAJORITY OF VOTERS.
dec18 te

JOHN CUBBIN is a candidate for Alderman of the Ninth Ward at the approaching municipal election. dec18 te

THOMAS MOFFET is a candidate for Alderman of the Eighth Ward at the ensuing election. dec11 te

JOHN NEWSOM is a candidate for City Tax Collector at the ensuing municipal election. dec10 te

J. D. DAVIS is a candidate for re-election as City Tax Collector on Privileges Case. dec7

J. P. FOSTER is a candidate for City Tax Collector, at the ensuing election. dec7

WE are authorized to announce Captain STEVE W. WILKINS as a candidate for re-election to the office of Wharfmaster, at the ensuing election. dec7

FOR CITY TAX COLLECTOR ON PRIVILEGES.—We are authorized to announce WILLIAM UNDERWOOD as a candidate for re-election of City Tax Collector on Privileges, at the ensuing election. dec5 te

ALEXANDER M. FERGUSON is a candidate for Alderman of the Seventh Ward, at the ensuing Municipal election. dec5 te

WE are authorized to announce ROBERT O'DOD as a candidate for Wharfmaster at the ensuing municipal election. nov27 te

WM. H. FITCH, Jr., is a candidate for the office of Mayor at the ensuing municipal election. nov19 te

JOHN H. BOWEN, present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Tax Collector, at the election to be holden in January next. dec1 te

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election.
se7 te J. W. KING.

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensing March Election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. au1 te

FOR RENT.

TO RENT.—A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM, with board, No. 88 Court street. dec27 tf

FOR RENT. A handsomely and fully furnished, modern HOUSE, in a choice location—ten minutes' walk from Court Square. For particulars apply to H. E., Appeal office. dec22

FOR RENT.—The "CHERRY PLACE," on Bayburn avenue, 1½ miles south of Court Square. Terms reasonable. Good tenant. PARTEE & HARBERT,
dec21 tf 11 Main street.

FOR RENT—COMMERCIAL HOTEL—This desirable Hotel is now offered for lease. Apply to J. J. ANDREWS,
dec17 lm At People's Bank.

FOR RENT.—A STORE on Main street, located in one of the best business portions of the city. Rent low to a good tenant. For particulars inquire at 351 Main street. dec19

FOR RENT A GROCERY STORE, at the intersection of Poplar and Alabama streets. A number one stand. Can command a large country trade. Inquire on the premises, 300 Alabama street.
nov24 tf

FOR RENT—An excellent new DWELLING HOUSE at Central Point, near the Street Railroad. Five Rooms, Kitchen, Servant's room and all conveniences. Apply to J. STITT,
A Cottage, Irving Block, 214 Second street.
nov29 d&wtf

FOR RENT—The elegant new building No. 7 Howard's row, three stories high, with good cellar. Apply to M. L. MEACHAM,
oct22 tf No. 9 Union street.

FOR RENT A centrally located business house on Front Row. Possession given immediately.
oct-tf J. W. PAGE, Jr.

For Lease,

Mulberry Grove Plantation,

ON ARKANSAS RIVER.

TWELVE miles below Pine Bluff, is above overflow, has on it a splendid dwelling, cistern, orchards, steam-gin and sawmill, good fencing, etc. in complete order. One thousand acres in a thorough state of cultivation. Almost enough hands on the place now to cultivate same.

Early application should be made to Mrs. John Waters, Johnsborough, Dr. T. J. Harding, or Robert Lusk, at Nashville. dec6 im

TO LEASE

FOR A TERM OF

FIVE YEARS,

THAT most desirable and centrally located Hotel, called "HOTEL DE EUROPE."

The Furniture, of every kind, now used in the Hotel, will be sold with the Lease if desired. For terms of Lease apply at the office of KENNEY & POPE,
Real Estate Agents, 254 Williams' Block,
oct 17 Corner Second and Madison Sts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHINA STORE!—We offer for sale our entire stock of china, glass and Queensware, etc., also Store Fixtures, at a bargain for cash. We will sell Fixtures and part of Stock only, if desired. For further particulars apply to J. DOLFINGER & CO.,
No. 44 north side of Court square, between Main and Second streets, Memphis, Tenn.
dec27 1w

FOR SALE—
A Steinway & Sons' Seven Octave PIANO, nearly new, and of splendid tone, will be sold cheap for cash, at No. 101 Adams street, or at Appeal office. dec6 tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A SECOND HAND ENGINE, with Boiler and Fixtures complete—Engine with Cylinder 12 inches, with 24 inches stroke, usually termed 36 horse-power, in complete order. Apply at 203 Madison street, or 256 Front Row. SOUTH W. FT. & COT. PRESS CO.
I. H. MERRITT, Asst. Sup't.
Memphis, December 12, 1867. dec13 lm

HOMES, HOMES, HOMES.

I WILL SELL OR LEASE ON TEN YEARS' TIME FIFTY LOTS OF GROUND in front of the Brick Church in Chelsea, of any size suitable for Residence, Gardens, etc. Also, two of the best Gardens in the county, with good Houses. Prices very moderate. Call soon and take choice. nov25 5w B. R. THOMAS.

WANTS.

BOOK-KEEPER AND CASHIER WANTED, by a Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods House. Address P. O. Box 524. dec27 2t

WANTED.—A situation as Book keeper by an old citizen, and fully competent. Will close up old books and open new ones, or do any other kind of writing. Best of reference given. Address "Frank," care of Appeal office. dec27 tf

WANTED.—A good young MILCH COW, with CALF not over two months old. Apply at this office. dec12 tf

WANTED.—To rent a Dwelling containing six or eight rooms besides kitchen and servants' room, convenient to Court Square, or a street railway. Address "H.," Appeal office.
dec10

WANTED.

SMOKERS TO KNOW THAT GENUINE

PARTAGAS AND

RECALIA DEL REY

CIGARS

Are for sale at the OVERTON HOTEL'S

Smoker's Emporium.

GEORGE L. GRAYSER.
dec8 3m Proprietor, Memphis.

GOOD NEWS for the HOLIDAYS

GROCERIES, GREEN & DRIED FRUITS,

Preserves, Jellies.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.,

—AND—

CONFECTIONERIES

IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.

WE have recently been placed in receipt of a large and most well selected stock of FANCY GROCERIES, etc., consisting in part of Almonds, Filberts, Pecans, Brazil Nuts, Citron, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Jellies, and Preserves of all kinds; Sauces, Pickles, Can Fruits, Oysters, and a variety of other articles too lengthy for enumeration. We are also in receipt of regular shipments of Oranges, Lemons and other green Fruits, and invite the attention of our old customers and the public generally to our stock, feeling confident that our lengthy business experience enables us to give entire satisfaction to all of our many patrons.

Tennessee Steam Candy Manufactory.

Our customers will be furnished fresh daily as heretofore, and guaranteed pure. We manufacture none but No. 1 articles, and that this fact is appreciated a liberal patronage demonstrates.

☞ Particular attention paid to the filling of country orders.

L. ROCCO & CO., Importers,
290 and 292 Second street, cor. Madison.
dec10 2m

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm style of EDDINS & CO., in the Sawmill and Lumber Business in the city of Memphis, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. M. E. Eddins is alone authorized to settle the business of the firm.
M. E. EDDINS,
J. N. PATTEN.

In withdrawing from the firm of Eddins & Co., I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my friends for their patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same to the new firm. J. N. PATTEN.

NOTICE.

Having purchased the interest of J. N. Patten in the firm of Eddins & Co., I will continue the Saw and Lumber Business as heretofore, and will endeavor to give entire satisfaction to my patrons.
dec27 tf M. E. EDDINS.

Notice,

I WILL sell my lower Plantation in Tunica county, or exchange it for other good property, or lease it for the next year or for a series of years. It is one of the highest and best in the county, about 10 miles below Memphis.
jy7 tf A. WALKER.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office—No. 13 Madison Street.

SATURDAY, : : : : DECEMBER 28, 1867

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Express Daily	5:35 p.m.	6:40 a.m
Through Mail Daily	1:40 p.m.	4:10 p.m
Somerville Accommodation Daily (Sundays excepted)	7:45 a.m.	3:1 p.m

Ticket office, 276 corner of South Court st.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	7:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m
Night Express	8:00 p.m.	6:00 a.m
Brownsville Accom'od'tn	4:00 p.m.	10:00 a.m

Ticket offices No. 33½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. E. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	8:45 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
New Orleans Mail, daily	8:45 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sun.)	3:45 p.m.	4:30 a.m.

Office 43½ Main street.
To Commence Saturday, October 19th, 1867.
A. R. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. decl

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 8:30 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, and New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 5:30 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 4 p.m.

All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads, at 5:30 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 2 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 5 a.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and White rivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly) Mondays and Fridays.

R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

BUSINESS.—We request that our advertising patrons hand in their favors at the Counting Room by six o'clock p.m., to insure insertion next day. Obituary and Death notices will be received at the Composition Room up to eleven o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter individual bills of any employee or proprietor of this paper will not be allowed as an offset against accounts for advertising. All bills against the APPEAL will be paid on presentation, and no bill will be allowed unless contracted by me or by my authority. JOHN AINSLIE,
Cashier and Business Manager.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.—Subscribers are requested to report any irregularities in the delivery of the APPEAL at the Counting-room. Carriers will be furnished weekly with certificates authorizing them to collect subscriptions. ED. J. MANSFORD,
Superintendent of Circulation.

STOLEN.—A bay horse, the property of C. H. Crowley, valued at $250, was stolen at an early hour yesterday morning.

SAM J. CAVEY, General Ticket Agent of the Mississippi Central Railroad, is in town, putting up at the Overton. He is in good health and excellent spirits.

PERSONAL.—We are gratified to see our accomplished young friend F. P. Dougherty, Esq., who has just returned from the North. Mr. D. is Treasurer of the Planters' Insurance Company.

SHOT HIMSELF.—A negro lad in the service of Mr. Joseph Tagg, accidentally shot himself yesterday, while attempting to cock a loaded pistol. He died instantly.

JUSTICE AT BARTLETT.—Mr. J. H. Priddy has at last received his commission as a Justice of the Peace at Bartlett, and will preside with dignity and give satisfaction.

STEALING.—John Steinhover was arrested yesterday on a warrant from the office of Justice Miller, for stealing a suit of clothes from J. Schwoob, and will undergo examination to-day.

ACCUSED AND DISCHARGED.—A negro draymen who passes under the significant cognomon of Bill Blackman, was, on the complaint of Mrs. Mary Coleman, brought before Mr. Justice Miller yesterday, charged with stealing some household goods, the property of complainant. He was discharged.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. Kennedy died suddenly night before last, at the residence of her husband, on the Raleigh road. She was up in good health, and her husband was alone present, and says she died in a fit. She had attended market in the afternoon.

SHAKESPEARE ENDORSED.—Our Jefferson street neighbor announced on Wednesday "The excellent play of Macbeth will be produced to-night." The announcement must have led a number to expect something more than one of the great bard's grandest conceptions.

A SEVERE BEATING.—Two young men, brothers, named Thomas and Michael Flaherty, were arrested yesterday on a charge preferred by Justice Miller, charged with beating Mr. Michael Glenn in North Memphis. They will answer before Justice Miller this a.m.

A RELIABLE FIRM.—The house of Tobin, Lynn & Co. is one of the stauchest and most enterprising in our city. It is replete with every article kept in a first class establishment, and the proprietors are gentlemen of integrity and thorough reliability.

OFF FOR NASHVILLE. Col. John McGivney, our very efficient jailor, leaves to-day for Nashville, having in charge five insane persons, who have to be furnished with quarters in the lower apartments of the Hotel de Brownlow at the capital.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.—At 11 o'clock, a.m., on Thursday, on Promenade street, between Jackson and Commerce streets, a negro named Stephen Lewis struck another negro named Molt, with a billet of wood, bursting his skull, of which the wounded man died yesterday, about 12 m. Jealousy is said to have originated the difficulty. Lewis and his wife both vamoused.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Thursday night, Mr. Palmer was knocked down on Exchange street, between Main and Front streets, and robbed of his coat, hat and watch. The robbers were disappointed in not capturing any money. The city is filled with these prowlers, and it is to be hoped that one of these nights they may run against the muzzle of a six-shooter.

GRAND CONSERVATIVE MASS MEETING TO-NIGHT.—A mass meeting of the citizens will be held in the City Hall at eight o'clock this evening. The meeting will be addressed by A. T. Lacy, the Conservative candidate for Mayor, and other prominent citizens. A grand rally is expected on the occasion.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Franklin Insurance and Banking Company, held December 27th, J. B. Moore, Esq., was elected President, M. D. L. Stewart having resigned the same on account of his official duties claiming his time.

REV. FATHER EDELAN.—We regret exceedingly the call of Rev. Father Edelan to St. Joseph, Perry county, Ohio, to a monastic life. He had, as an American and as a good, holy and practical Priest, made a host of friends, both Catholic and Protestant, who will universally regret the necessity that imposed the duty upon the provincial of his order to remove him from this sphere of usefulness.

ROW ON THE LEVEE.—A row occurred on the levee yesterday between some negroes and the parties having the contract for discharging the steamer Lily. The police interfered, and three of the ringleaders, named Major Anderson, Henry Rowlan and Peter Smith, were sent to the Adams street stationhouse, there to be held for examination before the commissioner.

PERSONAL.—Maj. Kinloch Falconer, the talented editor of the Holly Springs *Reporter*, called upon us last evening. His paper is one of the best edited sheets in that State and has a large and rapidly increasing circulation. The *Reporter* is the only paper published in Marshall county, is unompromisingly conservative, and exerted a marked influence in the recent election in Mississippi. No more desirable medium, through which to make known their business, is presented to the business men of Memphis.

THE NICOLSON PAVEMENT.—As we noticed yesterday morning, a strike for higher wages occurred among the employees of Messrs. Baldwin & Co., engaged in paving Main street. The employers and employees could not come to terms, and the result was that a gang of negroes was employed. Fearing a disturbance the police were called out to preserve order. The twenty negroes laid the blocks as best they could, and were not interfered with. All quiet!!!

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A very serious accident occurred on Front street, in the rear of the new jail, yesterday morning. A country wagon, in which was Mr. Pat Whalen, a man about thirty-five years of age, and William Hawkins, a lad about twelve years old. A scissors grinder was plying his trade, when the team took fright at the machine and made off. Whalen tried to hold them, when the lines broke; they brought up against a lumber pile, when both parties were thrown out. Whalen was seriously injured in the hip, head and spine. The boy, in falling, had his head badly bruised, and when picked up was insensible. Both parties were conveyed to the general hospital and properly cared for.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Last evening the Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: President Hulbert in the chair, Mayor Lofland, Aldermen Powers, Glancey, Johnson, Cochran, Wickersham, Amis, Brown, Hill, Hoist, O'Donnell, Shaw, Lennon, Smith and Passmore.

The Landing Committee, through the Chairman, Alderman Cochran, made a report representing that the wharfboats at the landing should be removed. Alderman Smith desired to have the legal opinion of the City Attorney on the power of the Board to remove them at this time.

City Attorney Morgan gave it as his opinion, from his recollection of the charter, that it remained in the power of the Board at any time to call in their license.

The report was sustained by Aldermen Hill and Powers, and objected to by Alderman Smith.

The yeas and nays being called, was decided in the affirmative, yeas 13. Nay, Alderman Smith.

Alderman Cochran offered a resolution to refund moneys received by the city for the privilege.

Mr. Hill, from Finance Committee, offered a resolution that the Purveyor make an estimate of the value of bedsteads, mattresses and pillows which Dr. J. H. Watkins wished to purchase and report to the Board. Adopted.

Mr. Petitions of the proprietors of the *Avalanche* that the city pay them the same amount allowed the *Commercial and Argus* was not granted.

Alderman Smith reported on granting the petition of Mrs. J. H. Young relative to building a storeroom. Agreed to.

Alderman New—Three of four claims similar to those reported and disposed of at the last meeting of the Board.

Alderman Hill wished to know what he was voting for. The following were then read: City Attorney Morgan, loss on scrip, $1300; J. S. Tilford, loss on scrip, $1,367 77; Lauch Pastay, loss on scrip, $369 77; Plummer, Curry & Co., loss on scrip, $156 99; John York, loss on scrip, $39 81.

Alderman O'Donnell wished to know if it was wished made apparent the difference between the date issued and when sold.

Alderman Shaw said the loss would be computed at the market value when issued, and not when sold. The rep rt was adopted.

Alderman Cochran offered a resolution that the landing between Beale and Union Streets be prepared for landing wood boats. Agreed to.

PETITIONS.

Alderman Powers—Of J. H. Douglas respecting the erection of a frame carriage house. Referred to committee on Fire department, with power to act.

By same—Of M. Burke, City Scavinger, as to loss on city scrip. Referred to claims.

Alderman Glancy—Of overseers of the chain gang, relative to loss on scrip. Referred to same committee.

By same—Of Bernard Cox as to loss on scrip. To same committee.

Alderman Johnson—Of John C. Bridges, &c., loss on scrip. To same committee

By same—Of E. Morrow and J. C. Packart, for payment of their respective accounts. To same committee.

Alderman Amis—Requisition of Street Commissioner for 8,000 feet of cypress lumber. Granted.

By same—Of E. M. Waight and S. C. Wilson. Referred to same committee. Ana of M. S. Greenlaw, about paving in front of the Greenlaw block. Referred.

Alderman Hill—Of ——, for certain discount on a case contract. Referred.

Alderman Clayton—Of Buchanan & Baldwin for promissory note of city for $20,000, and scrip for equal the same amount as collateral.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Mayor to give the note with another note of like denomination as collateral.

By same—Of Seiden, Williams & Co. Referred.

Alderman Shaw—Of ——, colcreft to make license of hotel extended to March, 1868. Agreed to.

Alderman Shaw—Of ——, as to loss on scrip. Referred, and account of Thomas Fox, to Committee on accounts.

Alderman Lennon—Of Ed. Keating, loss on scrip. Referred.

Alderman Smith—Of John Finley, who fell from a cart, while in the city's service, and was so badly injured as to have his leg amputated, and wished the city to get him a new one. Referred.

Alderman Passmore—An offer from M. L. and H. de Booth to compromise for $300 their claim for a lot in controversy used for the extension of Pontotoc street. Referred to Finance Committee and City Attorney.

By same—A communication from Col. Beaumont, of the metropolitan police, relative to removing obstructions in gutters, and referring to city ordinances. Referred.

By same—Communication of Col. Guion relative to the Jobe and Mosby lots, and grading and right of way for alley. Referred to Finance Committee.

By same—Of Owen Daley and L. S. Burr & Co., as to their respective losses on scrip. The position taken by the Mayor and Comptroller was accepted as correct by chairman of committee, Glancy, referred to that committee and Comptroller with authority to settle.

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE MAYOR

was read, stating the amounts received from the Nicolson pavement. Also that several bids had been received for cleaning the streets, but that the lowest had been rejected, awaiting the action of the Board, if the contracts should be let out or be laid over to the action of the new Board.

Alderman Lennon offered a resolution that the Mayor extend the time for receiving bills and flags from thirty days to sixty days, and empower the Board so as to let the contract to commence work on the first day of January. An amendment was offered by Alderman Hill, and receiving the Board, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Alderman Passmore—That the Mayor and Finance Committee make arrangements to pay the January interest on bonds.

That the City Engineer have the boundaries of the wards published in the official newspaper.

That the Sergeant-at-arms cause sidewalks to be laid on Adams street east of Orleans street.

That the appropriation of $60 for the funeral expenses of C. Blake, deceased, of the City Engineer's department, be increased to $76, the amount actually incurred.

All of which were severally adopted.

Alderman Smith—That the street Commissioner cause a foot crossing to be laid over the bayou on Gayoso street. Adopted.

That the Mayor cause to be sold all the articles belonging to the city in the City Hospital. Referred to Finance Committee, and it was suggested that the Landing Committee would doubtless secure a sufficient amount to liquidate the city debt.

Alderman Shaw—To amend the ordinance forbidding the sale of fresh meats in less quantities than a quarter. On motion of Alderman Shaw, laid on the table.

By same—A whereas and resolution that Alderman Cochran's resolution be so amended as to promise about a big basket, contents, etc., which caused a hearty smile to around the Board, and was finally laid on the table.

Alderman O'Donnell—A duplicate warrant in place of one lost, security being given that a claim for the original shall not be presented. Granted.

Alderman Hoist—Several relative to lamps and lamp-posts, and cleaning lamps. Adopted

Also that good crossings be laid at the intersection of Main and Gayoso, and Monroe streets. Adopted.

Alderman Shaw—That the street force be paid their loss on city scrip. Referred to Committee on Claims.

Alderman Johnson—That the City Purveyor make an inventory of all the city property in the old hospital, and report to the Board. Referred to Finance Committee.

That all settlements hereafter on the city books be final.

Quite a discussion arose, in which Alderman Amis charged the Finance Committee with hypothecating city property, and raising money.

Alderman Hill contended that due diligence had been used and every thing observed within the power of the Committee. The resolution was tabled.

That the City Engineer be authorized to have 500 copies of his Report printed at a cost of twenty-five cents each. Adopted.

Adjourned to Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

[COMMUNICATED.]

EDITORS MEMPHIS APPEAL:

I have waited thus long in expectation that something would appear in your columns, but as "ye local" is not ambiguous, and a good thing not spoiled by a day's delay, I think I will gratify many of your readers by this brief description of the pleasures of Christmas week. They commenced during the night, 1000 blades of grass on last Monday night in the southerly suburbs of Memphis, by a magnificent cantata at the palatial residence of our old and well tried citizen, Noble S. Bruce. Having the good fortune to be one among the favored few who were invisible guests on the list of invitations, "you know I went." The concert was given mainly by the pupils of Oak Grove SelectSchool, but on the stage we noticed the familiar faces of many of our well known amateurs in the vocal and instrumental art. Nearly two hundred of the best citizens of Memphis filled to overflowing the magnificent hall decorated to the occasion. We have attended many private concerts, many Christmas festivities, but never in the scope of our experience has it been our pleasure or delight to witness and enjoy an entertainment gotten up with such magnificence and effect. The rare taste displayed by the artist of the occasion, Mons. J. D. Rose, cannot be too highly commended. But I will mention two or three names and close, for I know your space, like your time, is too valuable to waste. A splendid chorus, thrillingly sung, opened the entertainment, followed by "a la petite?" Jo. Bruce, (a five year old) in an address that certainly surprised both old and young. As I could not in justice mention one other name without speaking of all, I am compelled to close with the kindly remarks of the Rev. S. H. Ford, who gave an interesting description of the history of the Principal, Mrs. Carrie Mahoney, going back through a vista of momentous years to his own quiet guardianship of the pupils of the Kentucky Female Institute. He was followed by Elder T. W. Caskey, whose humorous description of his school-boy days kept the large audience in one continuous roar. May we often see the like again. A GUEST.

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*Wm. Hunter, Judge*—The following named parties were discharged from jail by general jail delivery, the Grand Jury having failed to find true bills against them during the present term: George Campbell, Sarah Jane Thomas, Jack Winston, Pompey Johnson, George Haynes, Joseph Owens, John Tyrrell, Wm. Taylor, Wm. Stevan, Chas. Warren, Jno. Manual, James Nelson, "Right Bowers," James Watson, Saml. Holcomb, Bill Sevier, Peter Wells, Wilson Harvey, Jerry Cole, Patrick Hubert, Billie Williams, Henry Caldwell, Osborne Williams, Louis Jones, Jno. Nickols. The prisoners found guilty during the present term were sentenced as follows: J. Bolton, larceny, 5 years; J. Williams, do., 10 years; Henry Pebles, do., 7 years; Henry Thompson, arson, 21 years. Mr. Thompson was defended by Judge Hunter as to what he had to say why the sentence of the Court should not be pronounced upon him, and "that he had had a fair trial he would have been acquitted; that a lot of young Lincoln lawyers came down to the jail, saying they were the best lawyers in the city, and after getting the money they didn't attend to the case. No witnesses were obtained for him, but his lawyer said 'it was all right, that he would get a new trial for him,' etc. Unfortunately for the truth of Thomson's statement he was ably defended by good counsel, but his guilt was too plain as proven by his colored prosecutors. Jo. Williams, who asked the same question, expressed himself quite a contented man. He said: "it wasn G—d—n outrage to send him to the penitentiary; that white men were turned loose, but niggers were sent to the penitentiary. If he had been a white man he could get a new trial, but being a nigger he had to go to the penitentiary," etc. He, like Mr. Thompson, thought he ought to have been turned loose because he was defending his crime, being a free colored man and a voter. To-day his sympathetic counsel will come up again. The answer of defendants to the interrogatories filed by Judge Hunter will be heard, and we presume a final decision of the case will be given by the Court.

LAW COURT—*James O. Pierce, Judge.*—Attorneys having the following papers will return them to the Clerk's office:

Stelhmuer & Co. vs Friedman et al.
McCombs et al vs Loague.
Foster, Gwyn & Co. vs Logue.
Williams vs Wickersham.
Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis, use, etc., vs Smith & Ferguson.

Court stands adjourned until Monday next.

DISHONEST SERVANT.—A female negro servant, named Sissy Morris, who for some time past has been employed in the family of Dr. McMillen, was accused of stealing spoons and other articles. She was committed to jail, and will be examined to-day.

WARD MEETINGS.

SEVENTH WARD CONSERVATIVE MEETING.—A large number of the citizens of the Seventh ward held a meeting at the No. 7 engine house Tuesday evening, when W. L. Stewart, Esq., was called to the chair, and W. J. Mansford elected Secretary. On motion, Messrs. B. Merrill, M. L. Duncan, J. H. Hartly, H. G. Dent, J. D. Wimberly, P. O'Donnell and Mr. Yearling were appointed a committee to nominate candidates for Alderman and School Visitor. During the absence of the committee speeches were made by Messrs. W. L. Stewart, Martin Kelly, T. O. Smith and W. Farrie. The committee reported in favor of G. A. Hanson, Esq., being the Conservative candidate for Alderman of the Seventh ward, and Mr. C. H. Braun for School Visitor. A motion was made that the nominations be indorsed by the meeting, when some parties opposed to the motion expressed their disapprobation by shouting and yelling so that a vote could not be taken, whereupon the chairman adjourned the meeting. A few of the friends of Mr. T. O. Smith held a meeting afterward, and unanimously nominated him as their candidate for Alderman.]

NINTH WARD.—In compliance with a public call, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the Ninth Ward assembled Thursday evening, at the blacksmith shop on the Raleigh road, opposite the old fair grounds.

On motion, Dr. R. F. Bateman was called to the chair, and J. P. Prescott appointed Secretary.

Several prominent gentlemen of the ward addressed the meeting, all urging harmony and unity of action.

It was then moved that all the candidates present be requested to come forward and offer to abide by the decision of the meeting. Adopted; whereupon, Messrs. Edgar McDavitt, J. T. Swayne, William Miller and John Cubbins severally spoke and submitted their claims for the nomination to the action of the meeting.

After various remarks by other gentlemen, it was moved that this meeting hereby ratify and confirm the nominations for Aldermen made at the meeting held last week, viz: Messrs. E. McDavitt and J. T. Swayne. A call being made for a division on the motion, the Chairman ordered a count, which resulted in the adoption of the motion by *more than two-thirds* of the meeting.

The Chairman therefore announced that the nominations of Messrs. Edgar McDavitt and J. T. Swayne, as candidates for Aldermen of the Ninth Ward were ratified and confirmed by this meeting. The meeting then adjourned.
R. F. BATEMAN, Chairman.
J. P. PRESCOTT, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—Mr. Frank Mayo took his second benefit at the New Memphis Theater last night, when the *Dead Heart* was produced to a very large audience. The play is one of deep interest and cannot fail to please. Mr. Mayo fully sustained his already well-earned reputation. Mrs. Allen rendered "Catharine" very creditably. We hope to see it reproduced before Mr. Mayo's departure. To-night we have *Ten Nights in a Bar room*, and it should draw a full house.

THE HEBREW FAIR.—The popular vote for the four grand prizes at the Hebrew Fair and Festival stands as follows, and will be positively closed to-night: Five pearl opera glass for favorite amateur: S. Feucht 21, C. M. Straus 17, H. Seesel, Jr. 13, Lon Leubrie 23, T. Werhsler 9. Magnificent diamond ring for favorite young lady: Miss Tilly Marks 11, Miss Hannah Leubrie 7, Miss Leopold 9, Miss Sophie Kremer 10. Handsome gold headed cane for popular merchant, J. Rosenbach 15, Gabe Judah 9, N. B. Menken 5, A. Seesel 8, B. Loewenstein 2, Jonas Berlin 10, N. Hofheimer 14, Wm. Stix 13, Joe Frost 18, Sol Vendig, 4. Superb parlor clock for popular freight agent: Enoch Taylor 23, Al. Tuther 16, Larry Harmstad 9, E. A. Levy 11, James T. Bourne 6.

THE ORPHANS' FAIR.—Last night was the second of the Orphans' Fair. The attendance was larger than that of the first night, and the interest seems to be very much on the increase. The Christian Doctrine Association in charge of Ms Mary Walsh, has succeeded in filling the inner room where the dancers most do congregate. The voting for the various articles is becoming lively. At the close last night, that for the cane to be given to the most popular and ugliest man, stood Cook Wallbridge, one; R. H. Church, one; Capt. Beall, one; Jas. P. Gallagher, two. The Fair will be again open to-night. Go and see.

LADIES' FAIR—CARD OF THANKS. The ladies of the fair now being held in aid of the Congregation of the Children of Mary, beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of one hundred dollars, donated to them by C. P. Norris, cashier of the First National Bank of Memphis, and herewith return their thanks to him for the same. LADIES' FAIR.

LADIES FAIR AT MEMPHIS CLUB.—Will be voted for, to-night, at nine o'clock, poetic effusion for favorite amateur; at half after nine, diamond ring, for favorite young lady; at ten o'clock, gold-headed cane, for favorite merchant; at ten and a half o'clock, magnificent clock, for favorite freight agent.

MASONIC INSTALLATION.—The interesting ceremony of installing the officers of four of the Masonic Lodges of the city was performed in the First Baptist Church last night. The building was well filled, a large number of ladies and gentlemen, as well as the members of the Order being present. At the appointed time the procession entered the church, the band marsch being played on the organ. P. M. Albert Pike presided, and Bro. A. E. Frankland officiated as Marshal. Prayer was offered up by the Rev. Bro. Dr. Wheat, after which Bro. Albert Pike delivered an address most appropriate to the occasion, and at the time honored custom which they were assembled to celebrate. The duties of Masons and the objects of the Fraternity was clearly set forth. The address was listened to with the most marked attention. The Marshal then presented the officers of the various Lodges to be installed in their proper order. The following is the list:

South Memphis Lodge.—A. J. Wheeler, W. M.; W. S. Matthews, S. W.; G. D. Plummer, J. W.; Jas. McConn, Treas.; B. K. Pullen, Sec'y; J. D. Steward, S. D.; Jos. Haynes, J. D.; P. S. Wright and J. Marlin, Jr., Stewards; J. P. Lallermand, Tyler.

Hamilton Lodge—H. J. Lynn, W. M.; P. S. Hanley, S. W.; W. N. Wilkerson, J. W.; J. V. Fussell, Treas.; W. H. Butts, Sec'y; R. L. Dalton, S. D.; J. W. Graham, J. D.; R. C. Williamson and F. W. Dustman, Stewards; J. Suter, Tyler.

Khyrming Lodge.—Geo. Mellersh, W. M.; Frank A. Ramsey, S. W.; Jno. D. Ruffin, J. W.; John Ainslie, Treas.; B. K. Pullen, Sec'y; W. A. Edmonds, S. D.; C. C. Ward, J. D.; L. Christian, Tyler.

Lelia Scott Lodge.—Moses, Seelig, W. M.; Henry Cowperthwaite, S. W.; Nathan Hoffheimer, J. W.; H. H. Higbee, Treas.; Carlton Curtis, Sec'y; Wm. B. Richardet, S. D.; August Bloom, J. D.; Jonas Berlin and Duncan Maclean, Stewards; J. B. Lullamand, Tyler.

The music furnished by the choir was in excellent taste, and contributed much toward the solemnities of the occasion. A vote of thanks was passed unanimously, thanking the choir for their valuable services.

Dr. Wheat offered up a prayer, when the services concluded. The brethren then marched to their Lodge rooms and dispersed.

MEMPHIS DRY DOCKS.—This valuable property will be sold to-day under a deed of trust. There can be no doubt that it will sell for much less than the value, and a good opportunity is thereby offered to a capitalist. The Docks are said to be in good repair, and have been successfully used in docking steamers of light burthen. We trust that some good and practical mechanic may be secured to take charge of them, and that they may yet prove a valuable adjunct to our city.

THE SHOOTING OF FENTON.—The three men charged with the shooting of officer Fenton, on Christmas Day, were before Mr. Justice Hall yesterday, when a severance was issued and Thomas Connell and John McGraw were admitted to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars each. Galvin was remanded to jail and will be examined as to the charge on Monday morning. Some hopes are entertained of Fenton's recovery.

DIDYMUS ON FAIRS.—*Mr. Editor:* As our Fairs and Festivals have run the "most popular" man "clean" into the ground, please suggest the propriety of balloting for the "*unpopular*" man. As the latter far exceed the former in number, it would be as an economical measure, certainly worth taking into consideration. I am in for one.
D. PECK.

RETURNED.—Col. Jacob Folich, Jr., of the White County *Record*, arrived last night from New Orleans. He has been participating in the Christmas gaieties of that ancient city along with our wnilom associate, Gus. Signaigo. Col. Folich departs on the Liberty to-day for Searcy, and will regale the readers of his spicy sheet with a history of what he saw and how he saw it.

ATTEMPTED ARSON.—Yesterday Constable Charley Martin arrested a man named Pat. McGrath for attempting to set fire to the house in which he lived, which was the property of Mr. Theodore John.

THE HOWARDS.—We beg to call attention to the advertisement for a meeting of the Howard Association on Sunday afternoon.

GRAND CONSERVATIVE RALLY.—There will be a grand Conservative rally, at the City Hall, Exchange Building, this evening, at 8 o'clock. A. T. Lacy, Esq., Dr. Leftwich, and other prominent speakers, will address the meeting. Let there be a good turn out.

Good Jeans, 20 cents. First class black Silk, $1 25. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., No. 231 Main street. dec23 tf

Gents' good Calf Boots, $4 50. Gents' good all linen bosom Shirts, $1 50. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., Clay Building. dec28 tf

The greatest closing out sale of the season, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 218 Main street, corner of Adams. Their salesmen have positive orders to

COMMERCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, December 27, 1867.

There was much activity displayed at our banks to-day. Money matters are easy, and the demand has somewhat abated, probably because Christmas is over and the pressure is not so great for home necessaries. Our discount houses apprehend a large call, however, to-morrow, for currency, and are prepared to take all desirable bills at ½ discount on New York and ¼ on other points, including New Orleans. The current checking rate is par.

Gold opened in New York at 136¾, and at noon was 136c. There is some diminution of the counter demand here, but it is still in excess of the ability of brokers to meet. They buy at 132@132c and sell at 133¾@134c.

Police Scrip is in moderate demand at 82c buying; selling at 85@90c.

County Warrants are steady. Dealers are generally well supplied, and refuse large warrants, while small ones are in favor at 65@66c; selling at 68@70c.

City scrip is lower. Dealers are not anxious to buy. They are timid about laying in heavily even at the present rates. This money will not change materially until after the election. Buying at 34@34½c; selling at 36@37c.

King Cotton threatens to supplant King Cotton in South Carolina. The Charleston papers say the deposits of the fertilizing material "extend for miles" along the Ashley river, "covering many square miles," and may "produce $10,000,000."

The Boston Board of Trade has decided to call a general Commercial Convention, to meet in that city on the 5th day of February, and to consist of delegates from all the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in the country. The commercial interests of the country are to be discussed.

The Liverpool cotton market to-day opened dull; Uplands, 7¾d; Orleans, 7¾d; and at noon quotations were nominally unchanged. Sales, 10,000 bales. The New York market was dull at the opening, and closed with a fair demand and prices firm; Uplands, 35¾@35½c; Orleans, 16¾@16½c. Sales, 1800 bales. There was a good inquiry in this market, and holders were less anxious to sell than on yesterday. A few large tables changed hands at our quotations, and it would be very hard to fill an order at these figures except at outside figures. There are always a few outside lots picked up during the day at lower prices, but they are not such as would do to quote. The demand for stained cotton is still quite active, and sales are made up largely of this style. The market closed firm but quiet.

Ordinary	11 @ —
Good Ordinary	12 @12¾
Low Middling	12¾@13
Middling	13¾@13½
Strict Middling	14 @ —
Good Middling	14 @ —
Clear Stained	10¾@11
Inferior stained	9 @9½

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867		1,980
Received to-day	2,016	
Received previously	114,248	116,264
		117,344
Exported to-day	1,845	
Exported previously	107,849	104,294
Stock on hand		13,050

There was some life upon our markets to-day and liberal receipts have caused a decline in many things. Mess Pork is in fair supply and is offered at $27 cash; January, $28; Mess Beef, $16@16½; Bacon shoulders, dull at 11@11½c; Clear Bulk Sides, 12½@13c; Clear Rib, 12 @12½c; Shoulders, 9¾@10c; Plain Hams, 15@16c; Plain canvassed, 16@17c; Plain S. C., 18@20c. The stock of Bulk Meats is large with little demand, and we learn that some lots are received in bad condition. The present weather is too warm for meats not thoroughly cured. Dressed hogs are in large supply, and sell slowly at 9@10c. Corn is in light demand for shipment and local purposes. A lot of 200 sacks choice in large No. 1 sacks sold on the landing at 88c, but there were several lots offered at 75c, and some sales as low as 73c. Ear Corn in bulk sold at 68c, and in sacks at 75c in a small way. Oats are in moderate demand at 75@80c. Bran, scarce but dull, at $7@$8. Hay, abundant, and selling at $18@22 in round lots. Meal is some stiffer on killdried, which is held at $4 75 per barrel; Fresh Meal is firm at $4 50 for county and city ground. Lard, firm at 14½@15c in tierces, and 15@15½c in kegs; caddies, 16@16½c; Navy Beans, $4@4 25. India Bagging, 24@25c; Machine, 25@27c. Sugars, 10@12c. Sorghum, 50c. Choice Butter in demand at 50@55c; good, 38@38c; cooking butter, 30@30c. Western Reserve Cheese, 15½@16c; Ex., 17@18c; Factory, 16½@17c. Cider per barrel, $11@12. Candles, light weight, 18@20c. Kerosene, $1 25@1 50. Coffee, Rio, 29@29½c; Java, 33@40c. Coal Oil, 60@—. Eggs in demand and scarce at 40@42c. The Flour market is firm and unchanged at $8@9; XX, $12@13; XXX, $13 50@14; fancy brands, $14 50@15 50. Mackerel—No 1 Nos. 2 75@3; No. 2, $2 50@2 75; No. 3, $2 25@2 50. Grease, 7@8c. Gunnies, new, 24@25c; second hand, 16@18c. New Louisiana Molasses, 70@80c in barrels; 75@87c in half barrels. Dry flint Hides, 18c. Dry Salt, 16@17c; Green Salt, 9@10c; green, 7@8c. Tar per barrel, $6 75@7. Onions, scarce $6 50@7. Potatoes firm at $3 50@4 per barrel; sweet, 90c@$1 per bushel. Powder, $8 per keg; half kegs, $4 50; quarters, $2 25. Shot, $2 25@3 50 per sack. Chickens scarce at $4 50@5 per doz. Turkeys, $1@$1 50. Iron ties, 8½@9c. Rope dull at 9@10c for Manilla; no demand for Hand made. Barrel Salt is scarce at $3 90@4; sack firm at $3 25@3 50; mail, $2 10@2 25. Tallow, 9c. Soda, 9@10c. Tar per dozen Kegs, $6@8 50. Wool washed, 28@30c; 1@2c for Inferior, unwashed, 20@22c. Whisky dull at $1 85@1 75 for common. Sugars, crushed and powdered, 18@19c. Coffee, 16½@17c. Sugar brown, 10@12c. Tobacco, low grades, natural leaf, $1 10@1 25; bright pounds fancy, 1@1 25; medium, 80c@1; common, 60@75c; smoking, fine and fancy, $1@1 50; common, 70@75c. Whisky is dull at $1 35@2 for common.

The stock market is better supplied. Western Beeves, choice, 7@8c gross; second quality, 5½@6c; Texas Beeves, choice, $80; second quality, $70@75; inferior, $55@$60 per head. Cows, choice, $45; inferior, $25@$30. Hogs, gross, 7@8c.

Wagon and Carriage Material

Corrected Daily by Woodburn, Smith & Co., No. 114 and 116 Green street, St. Louis.

Buggy wheels	$13 00@$15 00
Buggy wheels, Sarven's patent	— —@ 25 25
Wagon wheels	— —@ 18 00
Buggy hubs, do	1 25@ 1 50
Wagon hubs, do	1 00@ 1 00
Buggy spokes, do	3 00@ 3 00
Wagon spokes, do	2 75@ 3 75
Bent felloes, do	1 80@ 3 85
Sawed felloes, do	1 50@ 3 75
Buggy shafts, per pair	— —@ 90
Buggy poles, each	— —@ 90
Wagon shafts, second and N. York, do	2 00@ 2 00
Plow handles, per dozen	2 00@ 2 50
Buggy beds, each	14 50@ 17 50

ad'd and'd'd. 1 will, on

HARDWARE.

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST,

MAUFACTURERS

AND DEALERS IN

Railway Equipments, Car Builders' and Machinists's Supplies, Portable and Stationary Engines and Boilers, Corn and Flour Mills, Cotton Gins, Horse Powers, Saw Mills and Circular Saws, Tin Plate and Metals, 250 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.
no24-3m F. P. CORBY, Agent.

CLOTHING.

$85,000

—WORTH OF—

CLOTHING,

—FOR—

MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN,

—AT—

COST FOR CASH.

THE FINEST, LARCEST,

—AND—

BEST STOCK IN THE CITY!

FROM and after this day, I will close out my entire stock of seasonable winter CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS of every description, AT COST, and many articles for LESS THAN COST, for Cash.

All Bills are Discontinued.

I sell from this day for nothing but the CASH OR DELIVERY—not at the end of the month or the week.

Country Merchants

Can now replenish their Stocks at LESS THAN NEW YORK PRICES.

The special attention of the Ladies is directed to my large and well assorted stock of

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

From three years old up. This is the best opportunity ever offered for supplying your wants, as I am determined TO CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK WITHIN NINETY DAYS.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
dec7 1f 327 Main Street.

CLOTHING!

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY

All Cost Houses to the contrary notwithstanding.

EXAMINE OUR STOCK

Compare Prices,

AND BE CONVINCED THAT

YOU CAN GET BETTER GOODS

—FOR—

LESS MONEY

THAN ELSEWHERE.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

J. J. SMITH, NO. L. LEECH

SMITH & LEECH,

Rectifiers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

342 Second Street.

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

TO THE TRADE ONLY.

HAVING erected a large and extensive Rectifying establishment, we are prepared to supply our customers with a superior article of Whiskies on as good terms and at as low prices as can be bought in any market.
oct6 co1l nov1d dec7 3m

HOFFHEIMER BROTHERS'

CELEBRATED

BAVARIAN BITTERS,

The best Bitters in the market as a

TONIC AND APPETIZER.

NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO.,
276 Front Row.

Nathan Hoffheimer & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

Forwarding Merchants,

Wholesale Dealers in

Imported and Domestic

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS

Tobacco, Etc., Etc.,

No. 276 Front Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Always on hand, a large supply of

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.

Also, the Celebrated

BAVARIAN BITTERS.

oct3

Just Received.

10 barrels Cook's Five Year Old Bourbon.

2 quarter pipes "Pelly isin" Brandy.

We have also a large and choice stock of

Rye and Bourbon Whiskies, Cordials, Liquors, and the Celebrated Bavarian Bitters.

NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO.,
276 Front Street.
au25

D. H. EVANS,

IMPORTER

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS

AND CIGARS,

No. 14 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.

MEGIBBEN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

Liquor Dealers,

281 : MAIN STREET : 281

Memphis, : : : Tennessee.

jan23 tf

A. VACCARO, M. MAGEVNEY, JR.
V. VACCARO, A. VACCARO & SON.

A. VACCARO & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

334 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

my8

U. S. BONDED CELLAR.

NATHAN BRO.'S & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

RHENISH & FRENCH WINES,

LIQUORS,

Foreign Fruits,

AND PRODUCE.

No. 262 Second Street,

OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

TRANSPORTATION.

1867 ARKANSAS. 1867

United States Mail Routes and Stage Lines.

Little Rock and Hot Springs Direct.

THROUGH IN DAYLIGHT.

Little Rock and Washington via Rockport and Arkadelphia.

THROUGH IN 36 HOURS.

Little Rock and Camden via Tulip and Princeton.

THROUGH IN 30 HOURS.

Little Rock and Fort Smith.

THROUGH IN 48 HOURS.

Running in Connection with the Memphis and White River, and Memphis and Arkansas River Packets, and

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

First Class Four-Horse Post Coaches leave Little Rock Daily, and returning leave Hot Springs Daily, Sundays excepted, carrying United States Mail.

Invalids Going to the Hot Springs will find on this line the best of

Concord Coaches, Fine Horses and Careful and Sober Drivers,

and every effort will be made to furnish the most speedy and comfortable transit.

Extra Coaches when Required, will be Furnished on Ten Minutes' Notice,

Office in Little Rock at the Anthony House.

D. J. CHIDESTER, Contractor.

JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, Agent,
nov6 daw Little Rock, Ark.

WHEATON NURSERY

Two Miles South of Memphis, on Horn Lake Road.

JOHN TRENT. WADDY THOMPSON.

JOHN TRENT & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

SUCCESSORS TO

DR. S. M. WHEATON,

WE are prepared to fill orders for every description of Fruit, Flowers and Ornamental Trees, Grape and Strawberry Vines and Hot House Plants, Roses, etc., etc.

Our stock is made up of the best selections which can be gotten up in Europe or America.

We solicit correspondence from all who purchase trees in large or small quantities, or any who wish to adorn their places with choice and rare Flowers and Shrubs.

☞ First class Landscape Gardener

Flowers for Boquets and Wreaths always on hand.

☞ Descriptive Catalogues, with prices and all necessary information, will be furnished by applying personally or by letter to

oct30 daw 1f JOHN TRENT & CO.

R. P. WALT & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Cypress Lumber,

No. 196 Main Street.

CYPRESS LUMBER of all dimensions on hand, which we wish to close out at a sacrifice. Parties wishing Lumber should call on us without delay. dec6 1f

WHITE LINE AGENCY.

White Line Central Transit Company, via Louisville, Jeffersonville or New Albany.

THROUGH Receipts given to New York, Boston and New England cities, for Cotton and other Freights. Quick Time, Low Rates, and no change of Cars.

For through contracts, apply to

ROBERT GIBSON, Agent,
Of LARRY HARMSTAD & CO.,
dec6 Office corner Main and Madison sts.

NOTICE.

ON THE 30TH DECEMBER, 1867, I will sell, at the Bonded Warehouse of Edmonds, Pettigrew & Co., Jefferson street,

1 CLOCK,
2 METAL PISTONS,
1 SMALL IRON SAFE,

Levied on as the property of Joseph Oshel, to satisfy a U. S. warrant issued against him by me, in favor of the U. S. Government, for taxes on his eating house since 1st May, 1867.

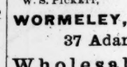
R. S. SAUNDERS,
Collector Internal Revenue 8th District Tenn.
dec16 ids

MUSICAL.

Pianos, Organs, Melodeons

AND other Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired, in a superior and workmanlike manner, by HENRY G. HOLLENBERG, Practical Piano and Organ maker. Orders left at No. 250 Second street, or at F. H. Clark's Jewelry store, will be promptly attended to. Recommended by Profs. Jacob Miller, Sabatzky, Shide, Winkler and Witzman. dec22

KNABE PIANOS! KNABE PIANOS!



THESE unrivalled instruments are fully warranted for seven years, and are for sale at NO. 375 MAIN ST., (Jackson Block,) Memphis, Tennessee.
e22 tf BY LEOPOLD HEPFEL.

GROCERIES.

FARGASON, CORDES & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

32 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS.

dec1 1m

NEW SHAKER PRESERVES—
(Cherries, Strawberries, Peaches, etc.)
" " " Canton Ginger in Syrup;
" " " Dry;
CRASS & BLACKWELL'S PICKLES—
(Chow-chow, Onions, Cauliflower, etc.)
New Peaches in Cans—2 and 3 lbs.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,

300 Main Street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
And the SNUG
HARRISON FLOUR;
GRAHAM or UNBOLTED FLOUR;
SUGARS—all kinds.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,

300 Main Street.

MACKEREL—
No. 1 SHORE, BAY and MESS, all nice, for Family use;
NEW CODFISH;
NEW HERRING.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,

300 Main Street.

oct31

RALPH WORMELEY, LEVI JOY,
W. S. PICKETT, J. D. USSERY.

WORMELEY, JOY & CO.,

37 Adams Street,

Wholesale Grocers,

COTTON FACTORS,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Pratt's Improved Cotton Gins.

First October Next in our

NEW BUILDING, ADAMS STREET,

Near Worsham House, Memphis.

W. S. PICKETT & CO.,

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

WE are now entering upon our twentieth year of business in Memphis, and the sixteenth in New Orleans, and solicit a continuance of patronage from our friends and the public generally. Our house in New Orleans will, as heretofore, be under the management of W. S. PICKETT, an old and experienced merchant in the New Orleans cotton trade, and affords to our customers the advantages of either market, as their interest or inclination may induce them to ship.

We keep always on hand a good supply of Groceries, Provisions, Bagging, Rope, Gum Belting, Plantation and Family Supplies generally. [dec6] WORMELEY, JOY & CO.

M. T. GARVIN & CO.,

GROCERS,

COTTON FACTORS,

Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Hay, Corn, Oats and Bran,

226 and 228 Second Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

LIBERAL Cash advances made on consignments. Will promptly fill all orders for Provender and Plantation supplies at the lowest rates. dec14 1m

D. FORSTER, late with A. J. White & Co.
C. W. KEALHOFER, formerly with Cossitt, Hamilton & Co.
THOS. DAY, late of St. Louis Hambleton & Co.

FORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Grocers, Cotton & Commission

MERCHANTS,

209 Main Street, : : MEMPHIS.

☞ Capt. Kealhofer will give special attention to Cotton and other Produce consigned to us.

M. L. MEACHAM, A. C. TREADWELL,
Formerly of Meachan Formerly of F. Lane & Co.
& Galbreath.

MEACHAM & TREADWELL,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants and Dealers in Plantation Supplies,

No. 9 UNION STREET.

Memphis : : : : Tennessee.

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope by unremitting attention to business to still merit a continuance of public favor.

Their facilities for storing and selling Cotton are unsurpassed by any house in the city. A commodious Brick Shed attached to their storehouse gives them immediate and constant oversight of all Cotton in store. All Cotton consigned to us will be insured, unless instructions to the contrary.

Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished at lowest market prices. dec5 1m

MAYDWELL & ANDERSON,

MARBLE WORKS,

No. 59 Union Street,

Between Second and Third.

PITTSBURGH

C

O 233 1-2.

A

L.

I HAVE removed my office to 233½ Main, near the City Bulletin, where I am prepared to fill, with No. 1 Pittsburg Coal, all orders with which I may be favored.

H. B. PACKER,
dec6 1m Coal Dealer.

J. W. DICKINSON, Formerly Reid & Dickinson. Dr. B. F. DICKINSON, Late Surgeon C. S. A.

J. W. DICKINSON & BRO.,

Cotton Factors, General Commission and Produce Merchants,

No. 210 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments. We have a warehouse of our own in which we will handle all Cotton consigned to us, and we guarantee there shall be no unnecessary loss in weight, a thing we have had to submit to heretofore. Bagging and Rope furnished our customers. Usual commissions charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed. dec11 1m

KAVANAGH & DECKER'S

BILLIARD TABLES

THE most reliable Cushion used on Billiard Tables is the

CAT-GUT CUSHION,

Manufactured by KAVANAGH & DECKER, and Patented Dec. 18, 1866. (See Scientific American, Vol. 16, No. 11.)

It is the only Cushion that possesses all the qualities essential to a Perfect Cushion. It is the most elastic and most durable Cushion ever offered to the billiard-playing public, as is abundantly proven by the great demand for it since its introduction. The peculiarity which distinguishes the Cat-Gut Cushion and renders it superior to all others, is the tightened cord of cat-gut which overlies the inner and edge of the rubber and running the full length of the Cushion, which prevents the ball from bedding into the rubber and jumping from the table. The addition of the cat-gut cord also adds much to the elasticity of the Cushion.

The Cat-Gut Cushion has already been applied to over 1000 tables, which are in constant use. It can be applied to tables of any make, for $75 per set.

Kavanagh & Decker's Factory, at the corner of Centre and Canal streets, N. Y., is the most complete of its kind in the world. The machinery, of the most improved character, and lumber drying room the largest in the United States, the material used the best that can be purchased, and the workmen thoroughly skilled.

Billiard Cloth, Balls, Cues and Trimmings, all of the best make, constantly on hand.

Kavanagh & Decker are the only agents in this country for Kay's Cue Cement, adjudged by competent authorities to be the best Cement ever used.

Billiard Tables cut down for $100.

Send for Illustrated Price List.

KAVANAGH & DECKER,
Corner of Centre and Canal streets,
se5 1fe20 New York City.

NOTICE.

THE Noconanah Turnpike Company and Wolf River Pike Company will hold their Annual Meeting on the 4th January, 1868, at Doyel Pearson's.

D. G. JAMES, President.
DOYEL PEARSON, Secretary.
December 25, 1867. dec25 1w*

A. T. LACEY. R. L. M'GHEE

LACEY & M'GHEE,

Cotton Factors,

Dealers in Plantation Supplies

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 222 Front Street, Memphis.

☞ Special attention paid to the sale of Cotton. dec11 1m

ELLIOTT & CO.,

Receiving, Forwarding

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 Promenade Street,

Foot of Jefferson, Opp. Steamboat Landing,

Office Up-Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Dealers in

Hay, Oats, Corn,

AND UP-COUNTRY PRODUCE,

No. 82 Beal Street, near Bayou Bridge

September, 1867. sep1

FOR RENT.

Two Plantations on and near Mississippi River, in Coahoma County, Miss.

ONE ON RIVER CONTAINS ABOUT 1500 acres open land, and has been in cultivation a number of years, and has on it Two sin Houses and Gins, one fine Dwelling house and a large number of Cabins. The place can be divided into two or more tracts.

The other place is situated about four or five miles from river, has 12 or 1500 acres open land, is susceptible of being divided into two or three places, has on it a good Dwelling House, Out Houses and a number of Cabins and Gin House, Gin and Press. These places are very productive, and will be rented very low for one or more years. They belong to M. McNeill, of Kentucky. Apply to

J. P. CARUTHERS, Agent,
dec16 1m Ayres' Building, Memphis.

A. M. ISAACSON. H. O. SEIXAS

ISAACSON, SEIXAS & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

—AND—

IMPORTERS,

No. 66 Common Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

PARTICULAR attention given to the purchase of Coffee, Sugar and Molasses.

REFERENCES:
Commercial Bank of Tennessee, Memphis;
Fiske, Lapeyre & Brother, New Orleans;
R. M. Renyan, Banker, St. Louis. feb28 1f

STERLING FOWLKES, THOMAS P. ADAMS,
WM. A. STEFFEY, WITH

FOWLKES & STEFFEY,

[Successors to Fowlkes & Co.]

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 193 Second and 43 Washington Sts.,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

AGENTS for the sale of the "PREMIUM COTTON GINS," made by W. G. Clemons, Brown & Co., Columbus, Georgia.

Also, agents for the "GREEN RIVER WOOLEN MILLS," Henderson, Ky. Have on hand for sale, by piece or case, a fine assortment of Kentucky Jeans. oct2 3m

Books.

LAW BOOKS,

School Books,

Novels,

And a Fine Stock of Stationery,

—AT—

C. C. CLEAVES & CO.'S,

No. 312 Second street.

dec14 1m Corner of Monroe.

Our Latest Improved

NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

499 Broadway, N. Y.

THESE instruments, after the most flattering testimonials from the first Pianists in the country, who, at our solicitation, have tested them in the severest manner *possible*, have been pronounced THE FINEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MADE IN THE WORLD.

It has always been our policy during the *thirty-six* years that we have manufactured Pianos, *twelve thousand* of which are now in use in the United States and Europe, to give the finest instrument at the lowest cost. Our superior facilities enable us to offer them from one to three hundred dollars less than any other First Class House.

The tone of these Instruments are remarkable for their peculiar Sweetness and Great Brilliancy, never losing their quality when forced to their utmost capacity. The lower register retaining its positiveness does not destroy the middle and upper registers by mingling with them in disagreeable confusion, the refined beauty of tone being equally delightful to the unpractised and to the most cultivated ear.

They are an entirely new style of Piano, finished in the most superb manner, *with four full round corners front and back*, heavily carved legs and Lyre Serpentine Base richly moulded, and each Instrument is fully warranted for IV years.

sep15 d&wly

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL

BY TELEGRAPH.

Noon Dispatches.

NEW YORK, December 27.—A Washington special says an estimate, compiled from statistics collected by the Governors of the Southern States, places the number of whites and blacks in Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas, who are in a starving condition, at three millions.

Ex-Secretary Stanton is in Washington, busy, it is said, in preparing his defense for the Senate.

It is said that he divulged the Cabinet secrets which the President had declined to furnish Congress, and also connived at the circulation of slanders relative to the connection of the President with the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

President Johnson has determined, beyond doubt, to remove Gen. Pope from the command of the Fourth Military District. The step was resolved upon some weeks ago, and has only been delayed by the difficulty in finding a competent and reliable successor. Such a person has not yet been decided upon.

The charges against Gen. Pope are numerous and daily on the increase. The last one is for encouraging the arming and public displays of negroes. He is blamed for the unlawful exhibition made by negroes on Christmas day.

It is learned from a trustworthy source that the disposition of the House of Representatives, previous to its adjournment, was positively inimical to the confirmation of the purchase of the islands of St. Tomas and St. John, owing to the recent earthquakes there.

The Sub-Committee of Ways and Means, after several sessions and interviews with the Secretary of the Treasury, had arrived at the conclusion that the tice meter will avail nothing in the matter of preventing fraud in the manufacture of whisky.

A *Times'* special says Gen. Swayne, commanding the District of Alabama, is also to be removed.

HAVANA, December 26.—Advices from the City of Mexico to the 19th instant are received. There was much misery throughout the Republic in consequence of the exhaustion and disorganization caused by the protracted war for independence. A general call was made upon the Government to take effective measures to prevent the increasing brigandage, to which many people were compelled to resort since peace had been established. An official account of the vote for President was to be made in the capitol on the 20th. The majority for Juarez is known to be very large.

Several prisoners confined in Quetero had been liberated.

Many disturbances of public traquility had taken place in different parts of the Republic.

The steamer Virginia, from Vera Cruz, which touched at Sizal on the 23d inst., brings important news from that quarter. The revolution in Yucatan was assuming large proportions. Santa Anna had been proclaimed Dictator by the revolutionists, and was expected hourly to arrive from Havana with men and a million of dollars. The fort and navy yard of Sizal were in the hands of the rebels, but the port was blockaded by two Mexican gunboats. A number of officers, who formerly served under the Empire, had arrived at Sizal from Matamoras. On the 6th an engagement took place between the Mexican gunboats and the batteries on shore. The coast of Yucatan, in the vicinity of Sizal, was diligently watched to prevent the landing of troops coming from any foreign country to the rebellion. When the Virginia left Vera Cruz, on the 20th, the Mexican steamer Tobasco was ready to sail for Sizal, on the next day, with an expedition to restore the authority of the Government. She had on board five or six hundred men and several pieces of artillery. Santa Anna is in this city. Many ex-Imperial officers have arrived here. They all seem to be very busily engaged.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!

DRY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

—AT—

REDUCED PRICES

—AT—

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROTHERS.

We respectfully inform our CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY, that owing to the HARD TIMES, we have FURTHER REDUCED PRICES. Those wishing to BUY PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS will find ANY VARIETY of useful Goods at our House, from the most insignificant article

To a Silk Dress,

A Velvet Cloak, or

A Fine Set of Furs,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

We are prepared to make up all STYLES OF VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS at our Cloak Manufactory, and a GOOD FIT will be GUARANTEED. The price will be a GREAT DEAL LESS than Cloaks imported, ready-made, from the East.

Our friends in the country may rest assured that our Entire Stock of Dry Goods has BEEN MARKED DOWN according to the recent Great Decline in Cotton.

OUR ASSORTMENT is ALWAYS COMPLETE

☞ Orders from the Country promptly attended to, and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.,
242 Main Street, Corner Jefferson,
dec15 1m

GEORGE PHILLER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

HIDES & LEATHER,

Adams Street, between Front Row and River,

Have now on hand consignments of Leather, direct from tanneries, consisting of

HARNESS LEATHER, BRIDLE LEATHER, SOLE LEATHER,
SKIRTING LEATHER, KIP SKINS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

HAVE ALSO FRENCH AND AMERICAN CALF SKINS. WE ARE AGENTS FOR BUSH & HOWARD'S, (Buffalo, New York,) HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER. Have now in store 100 Rolls, which we can sell lower than it can be had elsewhere in this market. dec3

WOODRUFF & CO.,

No. 179 Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee,

—DEALERS IN—

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES

PHÆTONS, WAGONS,

AND ALL KINDS OF CARRIAGE MATERIAL,

SPOKES, HUBS, FELLOES, SHAFTS,

WHEELS, BUGGY BODIES, IRON,

LEATHER, PAINTS AND TRIMMINGS.

Also, Buggy and Carriage Harness, all of which are offered at prices to suit the times. Call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

nov30 WOODRUFF & CO.

LACLEDE HOTEL,

Corner Fifth and Chestnut Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

BROLASKI & MALIN,

se3 PROPRIETORS.

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

ANTI-MALARIAL BITTERS!

No Person need Suffer from Fever and Ague, as this Medicine will Give Immediate Relief, and Effect a Permanent Cure.

AS A TONIC IT IS UNEQUALED

☞ For Sale by all Druggists and General Dealers.

D. T. EVERTS & CO.,
Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

FOR SALE BY

P. I. HUETTE & CO., NO. 313 MAIN STREET

S. C. TOOF, PROPRIETOR,

FINE WORK.

JOB PRINTING HOUSE,

LOW PRICES.

15 Court Street.

COST FOR CASH.

$100,000 WORTH OF

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

WINDOW SHADES AND CURTAIN GOODS.

In order to reduce my Immense Stock before January 1, 1868, I will offer it, without reserve, FOR CASH ONLY.

JOHN A. DICKINSON,
dec8 1m 256 Second Street, Irving Block, Memphis.

DIRECT IMPORTATION!

TO ARRIVE, PER STEAMER TOPEKA, FROM LONDON;
TO ARRIVE, PER STEAMER FANNY CARL, FROM CADIZ;
TO ARRIVE, PER STR. J. H. STETSON, FROM LIVERPOOL:

—A COMPLETE STOCK OF—

PURE PORT AND SHERRY WINES,

From the Choicest Vineyards of the Upper Douro, in Portugal, and Xerez de la Frontera, Spain.

ALSO, PER SHIP REGIA, FROM BORDEAUX,

MARTELL AND OTARD, DUPUY & CO. COGNAC BRANDIES.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.,
nov29 254 Second Street, Irving Block.

Valuable Plantation to Lease.

I WILL Lease, as administrator of Christopher J. Field, dec'd, his House Place—the place of Clay & Field, and the Plantation known as the Cantrell Place. These Plantations are in the county of Bolivar, Miss., and in fine condition for cultivation, having been cultivated for years past. There is a new and fine Circular Saw-Mill on the Home Place, for Sale.

For further information apply to me at Paris, Bourbon county, Ky., or to Dr. E. J. Field, on the premises. R. J. CLAY,
oct9 Adm'r C. J. Field, dec'd.

TO COTTON SHIPPERS.

THE

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD

HAS just completed arrangements to ship Cotton to New York and all Eastern cities via Charleston, Wilmington and all rail via Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and will give through Bills of Lading to all points, QUICK ANTEIING TIME, at the lowest rates which are given by any other route, and with more advantages to shippers than by any other line. A Day and Night Fast Freight Schedule having been put in operation, running through without break of bulk or detention.

SHIPPERS NEED APPREHEND NO DELAY.

We are determined to make this route what it should be—THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, CHEAPEST and MOST DESIRABLE LINE to shippers from Memphis to all points. We have obtained the services of P. M. Patterson & Bro., in connection with Mr. John Hudson as Soliciting Agents, who will give all information, to shippers and sign Through Bills of Lading, at No. 278 Main street; also, Mr. A. J. Love, Agent at Depot. SAM. TATE, President.

W. J. ROSS, General Superintendent.
JOS. C. LOPEZ Gen'l Freight Agent.
dec18 1m

WM. B. WHARTON
Late of Madison co

HOLMES & WHARTON,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

36 Madison Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Consignments solicited and liberal advances made on all goods in store. Orders filled promptly and at lowest prices. se27 3m

ABSTRACT OFFICE.

ROOM NO. 1,

Corner Monroe and Second Sts.

WE have the Abstract Books and complete Index of the Register's Office, compiled by the late HENRY A. ORNE; and, after fifteen years' trial of, and all call on the same, and a careful experience in the business, (not one mistake having occurred in all that time), we are enabled to furnish complete derangements of title to all

Fort Pickering, Memphis and Shelby County Lands,

at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. G. J. CAMPBELL & CO.,
2 mh20 1f Successors to Bond & Campbell.

Delinquent Stockholders.

OFFICE MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK R. R.,
MEMPHIS, 18th December, 1867.

ALL stockholders in the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company, who have not fully paid their stock, or I, are hereby notified to come forward and pay out the balance, within THIRTY DAYS, or all they have paid will be forfeited to the company.

By order of the Board.
W. B. WALDRAN,
Secretary and Treasurer
dec12 30d

LEGAL.

TRUSTEE SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by J. S. Cummings on the 5th day of July, A. D., 1867, to me, as Trustee, to secure the payment of a certain note therein recited, I will, on the

24th Day of January, 1868,

Sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Courthouse door, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock a.m., the undivided one-half interest of said J. S. Cummings in and to the steamer Natoma; the deed aforesaid is recorded in the United States Customhouse, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, in "book D," pages 179, 180 and 181. The title to said interest aforesaid is believed to be good, but I only convey as Trustee.

JAMES LEE, JR., Trustee.
December 28, 1867. dec24 ids

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me on the 26th day of October, 1865, by R. E. Morris, to secure the payment of certain notes due John D. Armour, one of which notes is due and unpaid, said Deed of Trust being of record in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in book 54, part first, pages 250 and 254, I will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the premises, in the city of Memphis, on

Tuesday, January 21, '68,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 12 o'clock m., the following described land, lying and being in the city of Memphis, county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Lot No. 75 and ten feet off of the east side of Lot No. 76, adjoining said lot 75, a part of John D. Armour's subdivision of original county lot No. 436, beginning at a point on the north side of Poplar street 150 feet from, and west of, its intersection with Orleans street, running thence westwardly with Pigeon street 60 feet, thence northwardly 150 feet to an alley, thence eastwardly 40 feet, thence southwardly 150 feet to the beginning, it being the same property conveyed by John D. Armour to R. E. Norris on the 28th day of October, 1865, and of record in the Register's office, in book 54, part first, pages 251 and